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LATINS TEST CASE OF RULE BY DICTATORS

Recent Coup d'Etat in Peru Recalls Other Changes in South America

DEPOSED PRESIDENT DEVELOPED NATION

Spent Large Sums on Public Projects—Opposition Caused by Tacna-Arica Pact

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson is the editor-in-chief of the Ingenieria Internacional and has written extensively on Latin-American topics. He has served in both diplomatic and journalistic capacities in Latin America.

Another swing of the pendulum of dictatorship, aggravated and hurried to its climax by economic difficulties—this, it seems safe to assume, will be the final analysis of the sudden political developments in Peru, and their apparent spread to other countries of Latin America. There is certainly no concerted "Red" movement, and the relations between factions, even revolutionary factions, in different South American countries has always been very tenuous.

Latin America is the modern world's laboratory in the testing of dictators. Dictatorships have been a definite phase in the history of nearly every Latin-American country. They have been inherent in the lack of political experience which the submerged Spanish colonials carried into their era or independence.

Leguia Has Rebuilt Peru

The history of each country has seen a gradual, but never an even, development through dictatorships. Argentina and Colombia, with the possible addition of Uruguay and Chile, are the only countries of Latin America which may be said to have outlived both dictatorships and oligarchies. The fact that they have, and that Colombia has within the month established a freely chosen electoral government without the aid of the powerful clerical oligarchy—these facts alone make it safe to forecast that true democracy and republican forms of government ultimately will prevail throughout Latin America.

At the beginning of the great war, Latin America had achieved the elimination of most of its dictators; various oligarchies were working well, and with more chance for continuity of government and peaceful transfer of authority. Porfirio Diaz in Mexico was gone, and indeed only Juan Vicente Gomez in Venezuela remained of the old type of dictators. But with the end of the war, Europe itself went in for dictators; Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland, even, some said, France, were dictatorships, not to mention smaller nations. They became respectable again, and Latin America, past master at the art, resumed dictatorships and prospered thereby.

Peru's dictatorship has been a great era in that country's history. The President just deposed, Augusto B. Leguia, has built modern Peru, has lifted the country out of an abyss of debt and a rating far down in the scale of American nations, to a place beside Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. He has played a strong hand, but he has been a great ruler. He

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Austria Sees Shake-Up in Its Defense Force

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The conference on Sept. 3 of the leaders of the Austrian Home Defense Force, the Heimwehr, has brought to a head the long-standing differences which have existed among the leaders of this body on matters of policy, resulting in several resignations from the supreme control of the movement. Summing up the activities of the Heimwehr movement during the last year, one prominent politician maintains it has committed three serious mistakes:

1. The leaders did not seize the opportunity offered in the fall of 1929—when Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober came into power, of being represented in a new Government.

2. It has adopted a hostile attitude toward the Schober Government ever since.

3. It has supported the fantastic idea of establishing class parliament in preference to the existing democratic system.

The domination of the Heimwehr by a section favoring dictatorship and threatening a putsch has also alienated Liberal opinion.

Its new leader, Herr Staremberg, never favored attacks upon the Schober Government and the prospects of coöperation between the Heimwehr and the coalition parties has now therefore improved.

The question has also to be still settled whether it will run its own candidates at the coming elections or coöperate with the bourgeois parties, particularly the Christian Socialists.

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Grain Farmers Vote for Compulsory Pool

By the Associated Press

Regina, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN wheat pool officials announced Sept. 3 that their membership had by a large majority voted in favor of compulsory 100 per cent pooling of grain.

By their voting pool farmers directed their heads formally to approach the Government with a request that legislation embodying the changes be enacted. Compulsory pooling has been urged by farm leaders here for some time. It is understood that the entire farmer population of Saskatchewan would have to vote for the plan before it could be enforced.

Food Ship Issue Avoided in Text on Neutrality

Honorary Degrees Awarded to Visiting Jurists by Columbia University

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A convocation in honor of the foreign jurists attending the world conference of the International Law Association was held Sept. 4 at Columbia University, presided over by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Viscount Dunedin, Great Britain, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Lord Tomlin of Ash, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Lord MacMillan of Aberfeldy, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Sir William Allen Jowitt, Attorney-General of England; Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission; Sir Frederick Pollock, sometime Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford; Sir Roger Burrow Gregory, president of the Law Society, London; Dr. Walter Simons, formerly president of the Supreme Court of Germany; M. Pierre Arminjon, formerly judge of the Mixed Tribunal of Egypt, and Maitre Henri Decugis, member of the Court of Appeal of Paris.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. Butler, while the address of welcome at the convocation was delivered by Benjamin N. Cardozo, chief judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The candidates for degrees were presented by Prof. Noel Thomas Dowling of the Columbia Law School. Following the convocation at Columbia a reception was tendered to the visiting jurists by Mayor Walker.

Social Insurance Discussed

The conference at the morning business session considered afresh the whole problem of social insurance. Many of the delegates from continental nations are strongly convinced that the time has come for nations to negotiate and adopt an international convention designed to protect the workers of all lands. The feeling prevails among many of the English and American delegates that any consideration of this question, at this time, is premature. No formal action has been taken, as yet, on this issue.

The decks of the conference are being cleared for the long-heralded discussion on neutrality. The delegates have had placed before them the draft of the resolution prepared after considerable study by Judge Thorvald Boye of the Supreme Court of Norway. This resolution, around which the impending debate will center, reads:

"Seeing that all States, parties to the Pact of Paris, have solemnly agreed that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which shall arise between them, shall never be sought except by pacific means, and seeing that the adoption by a High Contracting Party of means other than pacific to obtain the settlement or solution of any dispute or conflict whatever would constitute a breach of the said pact by the said High Contracting Party with relation to each and every other High Contracting Party, not conniving therewith,

"Resolved, That in the event of such Pact being violated by any High Contracting Party, the affording of any

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Blowing Out of the Electric Lights Loses Absurdity Through New Device

NEW YORK (AP)—The latest development to reduce man's physical toil is an electric light which can be blown out with the same small puff that extinguishes a match, now on exhibition at the Westinghouse Lighting Institute here.

Its secret is a new kind of electric switch, the "breath relay," for which is promised many useful applications. It can be set to turn either on or off.

It gives man a third "hand" for some kinds of mechanical operations, and a substitute for hands in cases where he wishes to avoid direct touch.

The latter purpose was the object of the inventor, Dr. E. E. Free, New York consulting engineer. But when the device was perfected by the Westinghouse company, it proved to be unexpectedly reliable and not greatly subject to operation by vagrant breezes.

The company says it can be used for safety devices and for extending the operator's control of automobiles, airplanes, natural scientific apparatus punch-presses and other machines in which hands and feet are busy. It also can be made to actuate devices that open service doors of restaurants, and to operate the carriages of typewriters and billing machines. It is even claimed that the breath device can be made to turn the pages of sheet music.

For extinguishing the lights a person blows into a trim little funnel which resembles the mouthpiece of a telephone. The breath strikes phosphor bronze springs arranged so that the air impact strikes a large surface and is thereby amplified sufficiently to make a regular "contact." The position of the springs at the bottom of the funnel protects them from being affected by ordinary air currents.

PRESTES GREETS BRITISHERS

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Sheffield mission, composed of British business men, accompanied by the British Consul, visited President-elect Julio Prestes, Sept. 2, at the Sao Paulo state presidential palace, and discussed with him the purposes of the mission.

INTEREST RATE CUT AS UTILITY INQUIRY BEGAN

Move Revealed in Hearing of New Hampshire Gas and Electric Case

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Interest rates charged against a $2,900,000 obligation of the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Association were reduced from 8 to 6 per cent immediately after the Public Service Commission opened its investigation into the affair of the New Hampshire Company, it was revealed at the hearing before the commission here yesterday.

Reduction of the interest rate by the New England association resulted in an annual saving to the New Hampshire utility of $58,000, according to Dewitt Clinton, treasurer of both companies. His testimony was given in response to examination to determine control of the New England association over the New Hampshire company and the Derry Electric Company, its two units in this State.

Mr. Clinton said the $2,900,000 was "an open account between the New England and New Hampshire companies, and was developed by retirement in 1926 of $1,394,000 of 6 per cent bonds not due until 1946 and the retirement of preferred stock."

The bonds were ordered retired at a meeting of the directors in New York City, he said, and the 8 per cent interest charge had been levied against the New Hampshire company from the retirement of the bonds to July 1 of this year when orders came to reduce the charge.

When he could not recall from whom the order came, but was sure it was not at the request of the New Hampshire utility, he was ordered by the commission to produce the memorandum which caused the interest rate reduction. Under questioning, he admitted the reduction order came to him after the Public Service Commission had announced its inquiry into the affairs of the Associated Gas and Electric system.

The treasurer also testified that the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company was forced to pay a premium of $69,700 to retire its bonds when it did. Asked if the standing of the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company at the time of the retirement of the 6 per cent bonds was such that it could have borrowed $1,500,000 at 5 per cent in the open market instead of paying the 8 asked by the New England company, Mr. Clinton answered, "Yes, I should say so."

He also admitted that the company was forced to pay 33 1-3 per cent more for its money than it was paying before the bonds were retired.

Mr. Clinton was examined by Louis E. Wyman of Manchester, special council for the State in the Associated Gas & Electric case. The Derry and New Hampshire companies are units of the New England association, which, in turn, is affiliated with the Associated Gas & Electric Company. The New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company operates in Portsmouth.

40,000 Communists Circle Changsha Ready to Attack

SHANGHAI (AP) — Wireless dispatches Sept. 4 reported "Red" legions numbering 40,000 men had virtually surrounded Changsha, capital of Hunan, within whose walls were only 30,000 defenders.

The advices, originating in Changsha, said the only avenue not affected was the northern railway approach to the city.

"Red" riflemen were said to number 17,000, the remainder being armed only with spears.

Military defense officers did not consider their own forces strong enough to launch an offensive and said attempts to obtain reinforcements from the Nationalist Government had failed.

The situation was described as dangerous in the highest degree and the "Reds" were expected to attack momentarily. A sharp clash occurred south of the city this morning, many being killed on both sides. The main bodies of both forces remained inactive, however.

Changsha was sacked and partly burned by Communists a little more than a month ago. All foreigners, with the exception of Allen Cameron of Denver, Colo., a representative of the Faith Mission, evacuated the city when threats of a second Communist invasion appeared. Mr. Cameron refused to leave the city.

Tracing Weather to Its Lair

© Underwood

DR. CHARLES G. ABBOT

SUN'S RADIATION TESTED TO TRACE COMING WEATHER

Forecast for Weeks Ahead Thought to Be Possible by Astrophysicist

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Weather may be forecast a week in advance—possibly months in advance—by study of the sun's variable radiation, if results of a 30-year investigation are sustained, announced Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the American Astronomical Society meeting here.

The present findings, said Dr. Abbot, were the first unmistakable proof that the sun's varying radiation has a large influence on the earth's temperature. He called his conclusions "startling."

"Should the prospect of weather forecasting on the basis of solar radiation be realized," he said, "today's announcement must stand as one of the epochs in the history of meteorology."

Dr. Abbot based his conclusions specifically on measurements of the sun's radiation made since Jan. 1, 1924, in Washington, D. C., Chile, Southern California and southwest Africa.

Achievements of women astronomers were recognized by the society which placed four women researchers on its learned program. The Chicago Woman's Club paid tribute to their work by inviting two leading women astronomers to a breakfast in their honor.

Dr. Anna J. Cannon of Harvard College Observatory and Dr. Caroline E. Purness of Vassar College Observatory talked informally of their travels about the world. Their achievements were told by others. Dr. Cannon in the course of her photographic work discovered 3000 variable stars, five new stars and one spectroscopic binary, and published a catalogue of 225,000 stellar spectra in nine quarto volumes. Dr. Furness is also author of stellar catalogues.

MUSICIANS' FIGHT DECLARED FUTILE

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter Damrosch, widely known orchestra conductor, on Sept. 3 urged American musicians to give up their fight against sound-reproducing devices.

"It is as futile as the efforts the hand weavers once made to stop the development of the machine age," he said. "I am deeply concerned over the plight of those who are being deprived of a livelihood by the introduction of sound-reproducing machines into theaters and motion picture houses.

"But nothing can stop the progress of these inventions, and I am convinced they will help in the musical development of the American people."

He said he believed a growing interest in fine music will result in the formation of symphony orchestras in many of the smaller cities, thus relieving the present unemployment among musicians.

27-YEAR-OLD ALFALFA FIELD GOING STRONG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Nevada has one field of alfalfa that was planted 27 years ago and is still producing seed, although a large portion of it has not received irrigation for six years. This remarkable field is in the Mason Valley, an extension of the famous Carson Valley noted for its superior hay product. The seed originally came from Germany into Modoc County, Calif.

Growing of alfalfa seed is becoming a major industry in Nevada. In what is known as the Grimm district more than 300 acres are harvested each year, some of it selling as high as $270 per ton uncleaned in carload lots.

NASHVILLE HAS MOST EMPLOYED, DULUTH FEWEST

Census Bureau Figures Show Percentage at Work in Country

WASHINGTON (AP)—A census bureau compilation, Sept. 4, showed Nashville, Tenn., had the smallest percentage of unemployment on April 1 among cities with 100,000 or more population, and Duluth, Minn., had the largest.

The population of Nashville was given as 153,153, with 1608 or 1 per cent unemployed. Duluth reported 5444 unemployed out of a total population of 101,417, or 5.4 per cent.

In announcing the figures the census bureau said they represented persons "usually working at a gainful occupation, who were reported on the unemployment schedule as without a job, able to work and looking for a job." The figures are subject to correction. Other classes of unemployed are to be reported upon later.

The following table, prepared by the census bureau, shows the number and percentage of unemployed in cities of 100,000 or more population:

City	Population 1930	Unemployed Number	P.C.
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	787,271	27,056	3.4
Cambridge	113,650	3,381	3.0
Fall River	115,301	3,996	3.5
Lowell	100,300	4,615	4.6
Lynn	102,327	2,943	2.9
New Bedford	112,836	4,178	3.7
Somerville	103,604	3,025	2.9
Springfield	149,861	4,442	3.0
Worcester	196,837	6,217	3.2
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	252,386	9,335	3.7
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport	147,206	5,147	3.5
Hartford	163,818	5,505	3.4
New Haven	162,650	4,885	3.0
Waterbury	101,025	3,472	3.4
NEW YORK			
Albany	127,358	3,151	2.5
Buffalo	573,070	20,066	3.5
New York (total)	6,981,927	234,854	3.4
Bronx Borough	1,266,506	37,074	2.9
Brooklyn Boro'gh	2,604,549	81,265	3.1
Manhattan Bor.	1,872,145	86,299	4.6
Queens Borough	1,079,357	25,142	2.3
Richmond Bor...	159,370	5,074	3.2
Rochester	328,019	10,708	3.3
Syracuse	207,007	5,728	2.8
Utica	102,633	3,325	3.3
Yonkers	135,123	4,483	3.3
NEW JERSEY			
Camden	117,172	5,554	4.7
Elizabeth	114,557	3,339	2.9
Jersey City	315,642	13,313	4.2
Newark	442,842	21,705	4.9
Paterson	138,267	3,286	2.4
Trenton	122,610	4,083	3.3
PENNSYLVANIA			
Erie	115,922	2,785	2.4
Philadelphia	1,964,430	73,275	3.7
Pittsburgh	669,742	21,727	3.2

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Relief Mobilized for Santo Domingo

By The Associated Press

Every agency of the United States Government was bent Sept. 4 toward gauging the effect and preparing for whatever relief measures might have to be taken as a result of a hurricane which swept westward along the Greater Antilles during the preceding 24 hours.

The State Department communicated to the American Red Cross a request from Charles B. Curtis, Minister at Santo Domingo, to rush food, clothing and shelter.

The Red Cross cabled $15,000 in cash to Santo Domingo for relief of storm sufferers, and ordered one of its officials to fly immediately from Porto Rico to the stricken island.

The capital of the Dominican Republic, a city of nearly 50,000 population, was laid waste by the storm. Not until midday was communication restored with the stricken city when All-America Cables improvised a station in the island city by which first details of the disaster began to reach the world.

The wind mounted to 160 miles an hour during the climax of the hurricane. The storm lashed its way toward Cuba and the Florida straits but, latest advices said, swerved sharply northward, apparently passing out to sea and sparing lands farther to the west.

DRY AND MOTOR LAWS ACCOUNT FOR MOST CASES

Probation Board Figures Show They Comprised 70 Per Cent

Seventy per cent of the 14,900 cases brought before the courts of Massachusetts in July of this year were for violations of motor vehicle and liquor laws, it was revealed in a statement by Herbert C. Parsons, Commissioner of Probation, on the results of statistics compiled by the new division of the Board of Probation that has been functioning since July 1.

It is expected that civic agencies, social workers, and law enforcement officials will find in these statistics data on which to base action for ameliorating crime conditions, according to Mr. Parsons. While court records previously have been kept, he says, this is the most comprehensive analysis ever undertaken by a governmental agency.

On the subject of prohibition, for instance, the preliminary report shows arrests for drunkenness totaled 5326 during July. While no directly comparable figures are available for the period before prohibition, the monthly average in 1917 was 9359, with a total for the year of 112,213. As the statistics are compiled from year to year under the new system, Mr. Parsons says, the facts will be made available for comparison on all court charges.

Another subject touched upon in the preliminary report is drunken driving, declared to be a violation largely by persons of mature age and with long previous crime records. The total number of motor vehicle law violators for July is given as 5166.

Cases of a distinctly criminal character in the 30 per cent of cases outside of liquor and motor law violations were declared by Mr. Parsons to have occupied "but a fraction of the courts' attention."

Tabulation of statistics for July is already far advanced, according to the commissioner.

"The annual statistics will far outrun, in the facts presented, any hitherto possible," Mr. Parsons declared. "They will show the total number of persons in court by ages, by the offenses charged, by residence, whether urban or rural, by occupation, by nativity, by marital state, and,

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Peru National Sanction Court to Try Leguia

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Col. Enrique Balesteros, who recently was appointed Inspector-General of the Army by Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, head of the Military Junta, also will be president of the "National Sanction Tribunal," formed for the prosecution of all accused of misuse of national treasury funds.

Augusto B. Leguia, the deposed President, is among those to be tried. The Junta has decreed confiscation of property of all those convicted of such use.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Public excitement over the political situation, which admittedly has been most serious for more than a week, was intensified Sept. 4 with publication of reports that Hipolito Irigoyen, President, had been asked to resign and had refused.

Critica, afternoon newspaper, said that a group of leaders of the President's own party, the Radicals, had asked his private physician to request him to resign. The paper said Mr. Irigoyen declined to do so.

Meanwhile secret conferences of Administration leaders and the Cabinet continue.

'Reds' Blamed for Hungarian Riots; Workers Declared Not Responsible

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The street disturbance of Hungarian industrial workers on Sept. 3 as a protest against economic conditions here and throughout Hungary, resulted in more than eight casualties and material damage to property.

The Social Democratic leaders declare the disturbances were not due to the workers, but to irresponsible Communist youths, having nothing to do with genuine protestors. The Hungarian bourgeois press almost without exception in commenting upon the events accuses the Social Democratic leaders of failing to control the masses they had called to action, and criticizes the Government for its delay in putting into operation relief schemes for alleviating unemployment.

The Social Democratic organ Nepszgava writes in a similar strain. The affair of Sept. 2 cannot be described as unexpected. While the Hungarian small and middle-sized farmers have been demanding better corn prices, at the same time the industrial worker has been seeking to express his grievance regarding economic conditions, and particularly on unemployment. Low wages but high cost of living, with house rents valorized to post-war levels, place him in a pitiable plight. No doles are given to the unemployed.

Formerly when agriculture was prosperous, the laborer could leave town for the fields in a period of depression, but that is now impossible. The industrial laboring class is but a small section of the whole population and, under the existing electoral system, is politically weak, and has therefore chosen this unwise, but what it regards as the only method of protest.

The disturbances are unfortunately indicative of the social unrest latent within Hungary, and is regarded as a proof of the incorrectness of attitude of those Hungarian political leaders who have sought to create the impression abroad that the people are concerned only with a revision of the peace treaty frontiers and the return of the Hapsburg monarchy.

The truth seems to be that economic, rather than political, issues really engage the attention of the general mass of the Hungarian people.

Mexican Boy Scouts Find Hidden City?

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Department of Education announced Sept. 4 that Boy Scouts had discovered a new archæological zone in the wilds of the State of Guerrero. Among the figures discovered is a large stone sphinx bearing a marked resemblance to that in Egypt.

Government archæologists are leaving forthwith to study the zone, which, according to the discoverers' preliminary reports, probably includes an entire buried city. A number of hills in the zone are believed to cover pyramids. On the summit of one there is a huge globular stone covered with a kind of hieroglyphics.

The department communiqué said that there was no known record of the zone, which it was believed had never been seen before by a white man. The discoverers brought photographs of the sphinx and other relics with them as proof of their find.

French Woman Makes World Flight Record

By The Associated Press

Paris

MLLE. MARYSE BASTIE, French woman aviator, broke the world's women's endurance record for sustained flight Sept. 4. She landed at 9:31 a. m., after exactly 38 hours aloft.

Her mark was 2h. 13m. 5s. better than that of Mlle. Lena Bernstein, made May 2.

Mlle. Bastie altogether set three world's flying records, that for a woman in sustained flight, that for either man or woman, a lone pilot, in sustained flight, and that for sustained flight in a light machine.

Research Saved Wheat Famine, Says Botanist

British Association Hears of Prediction Made More Than 30 Years Ago

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—Modern research has saved the world from a wheat famine which was predicted more than 30 years ago as likely to face humanity in 1931, declared Prof. Frederick O. Bower, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the opening session of the annual meeting of the organization opened here on Sept. 3. Approximately 3000 members attended, the number including a large body of youthful students, admitted under special terms arranged by university and county educational authorities in various parts of England.

Professor Bower, who held the chair of botany in Glasgow University from 1885 to 1925, discussed "Size and Form in Plants." He recalled that Sir William Crookes in 1898 pointed out that with the existing acre yield, the utmost possible that the wheat supply could keep pace with the increasing world population would be only up to 1931. Since then, however, the hope held out that natural scientific research would solve the problem had been fully realized, maintained Professor Bower. Mainly through the production of synthetic nitrogen and the improvement in strains of wheat by selective breeding, the world has reached a position of complete security. Botanical institutes had established themselves in many parts of Great Britain with ramifications in India, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Kew Garden itself was developing ever more and more as a coördinating center for the whole empire, said Professor Bower, adding there was today an unprecedented demand for botanical specialists to fill investigational advisory posts in all parts of the world.

Lord Eustace Percy addressing the educational section of the association on Sept. 4 urged a reorganization of the policy for higher education in Great Britain. He said that when the higher education system of the country was properly harnessed to the life of the society it claimed to serve, it would awaken British consciousness to the fact that modern industry offered the most adventurous of careers. Lord Eustace said that the defect of higher education today was shown in its failure to affiliate with the new powers and new opportunities constantly being generated from new knowledge. He urged the avoidance of the danger of pushing up the methods of elementary education into a sphere of higher education, urging instead the percolating downward from university methods and ideals.

COSTE PLANE FAST NEARING TEXAS GOAL

French Fliers Top Alleghenies at 130-Mile Clip for Dallas

LANDING EXPECTED LATE IN AFTERNOON

Captain and Bellonte Both at Airport Before Dawn to Get Ship Ready

By The Associated Press

The scarlet "?", capping its transatlantic conquest with a nonstop flight from New York to Dallas, Texas, for a $25,000 plum, put a quarter of its journey behind it Sept. 4 in the first three hours of flight.

The French plane of Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte zoomed away from Curtiss Field at 6:55 a. m. (E. S. T.), with the morning sun at its tail, and whisked across the Allegheny Mountains, the worst stretch on the route, at a 130-mile-an-hour rate, passing over Allentown, Pa., at 7:45, over Ebensburg at 8:45, and over Pittsburgh at 9:45.

Almost three hours to the minute after the takeoff the plane was passing the Pennsylvania-Ohio line, with clear weather ahead and a good chance to gain speed.

Captain Coste hoped before starting to make the New York-Dallas flight in nine or 10 hours. It is about 1400 miles by air line but a little more than 1600 by the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati-Little Rock route to which Captain Coste intended to adhere.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The takeoff on Sept. 4 of Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte for Dallas, Tex., took upon itself the nature of the preliminary to a coast-to-coast good will tour by the two French fliers who made the first continuous airplane flight from Europe to the United States.

Following Dallas they will return to Washington for a reception by President Hoover and then are believed likely to start on their air visits to other cities.

After astounding the employees of Curtiss Field here by taking off with the wind instead of into the wind, Captain Coste and M. Bellonte left New York with gasoline enough in their tanks for at least 10 hours' flying. They hoped to make the 1400-mile journey to Dallas in about 10 hours.

By reaching Dallas before the evening of Sept. 5 they expected to win the $25,000 Easterwood prize for a flight from Paris to Dallas with New York as their only stop. Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, said weather conditions over the entire route probably would be good.

Up Before Dawn

Intent upon completing this last leg of their journey without a hitch, Captain Coste and M. Bellonte were up before dawn. Mechanics of Curtiss Field, when they arrived at 4:30 a. m., found the French fliers working over their red biplane, the "?," in the glare of automobile lamps. They were line testing every bolt and screw and stay to make certain that everything was in good condition. And when the mechanics started to fill the tanks with fuel, Captain Coste gave the matter his personal attention every second. There are a large number of tanks in the machine, and its balance depends upon the proper distribution of fuel—hence the French flier's vigilance during the entire filling process.

It took longer to fill the tanks than they had expected. Without turning into the wind, they relied upon their powerful engines to give them altitude at once. With an unusually short down-wind run, they were up into the air and gaining altitude at once—directly on their way to Dallas and the $25,000 prize which awaits them.

Morrow Promises Aid

From Dallas the Frenchmen will fly either direct to Washington or back to New York, the plans depending upon arrangements to be made by their manager, Rene Racover, within the next few months. Independently of plans Mr. Racover is preparing, however, a group of prominent citizens here is arranging to raise a sum by subscription to underwrite a good-will tour of the United States by the two fliers. The committee is to be made up of men of high standing in the state, aviation and diplomatic circles.

Dwight W. Morrow has been offered the chairmanship, but has waived the honor in favor of a higher official, it was reported. He was said to have pledged substantial financial aid, however. Mr. Racover at first declined to comment upon the report, but finally admitted that Captain Coste would accept a proposal for a good-will tour if it were offered him.

There has been something in the magnetic individuality of the Gascon leader of the flight and his modest co-pilot which, with the safe and successful completion of their daring adventure, has stirred the enthusiasm of New Yorkers as nothing has for a long time. New York loves to make heroes; loves a big show, an outpouring of spontaneous enthusiasm and the flight of the scarlet "?" has brought all of these.

Impromptu Broadway Parade

The Mayor's committee for the reception of distinguished guests had not planned for the big Broadway parade from the Battery to City Hall, but sensing the mood of the populace, it quickly altered its arrangements. So after the luncheon at the Advertising Club on Sept. 3, the yacht

Nanin, owned by William H. Woodin, was obtained in lieu of the municipal tug Macom, to take the fliers down to Pier A for the now classic procession between the canyons of the financial district.

Even on the way from the Advertising Club at 23 Park Avenue to the foot of East Twenty-Sixth Street and the East River, where the pier of the New York Yacht Club is located, the route was lined with enthusiastic admirers. No announcement of this part of the journey had been made, yet in some way the word had been spread.

At City Hall Captain Coste and M. Bellonte were met by Mayor Walker, both in the capacity of Mayor and old friend. Mayor Walker had welcomed Captain Coste once before when he had arrived here after a transatlantic flight over a different route.

"It is very nice to see you again," beamed the Mayor, and then, dropping his voice, "May I not observe while you and I are conversing alone that you seem to have taken on weight and are even more handsome than when you were here before.

"And you have brought us a distinguished visitor who apparently measures up to all of the standards set by you for intelligence and good looks. We want you to know that we still appreciate those things as well as scientific accomplishment. There is no small appreciation on the part of New York, as well as the rest of the civilized world, for what you have done."

Coste and Bellonte Reply

It was a friendly, graceful speech in the best Walker style; and the Mayor followed it by pinning the Medal of Valor of the City of New York first on Captain Coste and then on M. Bellonte.

Captain Coste, who seems to be no less accomplished than the Mayor in addressing an audience, replied in French and his reply was translated through the microphone by Paul Meyer.

"A man must be made of steel to resent the marvelous reception from thousands and thousands of people that lined Broadway on both sides," he said. "We were almost moved to tears, and as long as I live this day, never to be forgotten, will be engraved in memory."

The audience rose and cheered as the flier turned from the microphone and cheered again as the speech was translated. Mr. Bellonte's modesty almost prevented him from talking, but he finally was induced to say a few words in English.

"I won't say much," he said. "I will only tell you that when we left Le Bourget, I was certain of success, because Coste and the machine were—"

But he caught the eye of his chief who made a deprecating gesture.

"Excuse my English," he continued, dropping the complimentary reference to his leader, "I don't speak very well. We are glad, so very glad for the work that has been accomplished that we will never forget this day."

And so the show ended for the time.

NEW YORK (AP)—Two transatlantic fliers who faced each other across battle lines of the World War, were bound Sept. 4 in the fraternity of their conquest of ocean air lines.

Capt. Dieudonné Coste, French war ace and first to fly from Paris to New York, and Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German naval aviator during the war, who recently flew a seaplane here from Germany, met at an informal dinner given for Capt. von Gronau and his crew of three by the German-American Conference.

Although it had been planned as an all-German affair, invitations were sent at the last moment to Captain Coste and his flight companion, Maurice Bellonte, Captain Coste and M. Bellonte already were engaged as hosts at a dinner to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. It was hardly expected they would attend the von Gronau function.

As the last course was served and speeches were about to begin, the French fliers were announced. Accompanying them were the Lindberghs and Mayor Walker. They were accorded a tremendous ovation by the several hundred guests and were welcomed by Captain von Gronau in a short speech in German.

Captain Coste, replying in French, said aviation knew no border lines and fliers were all members of one family.

Mayor Walker declared the meeting the greatest step toward peace of which he had ever heard. Colonel Lindbergh was introduced but declined to speak.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebration: Boston, exhibition of the Arbella, full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Hotel Statler: dinner, Willard Battery Company, Parlor B, 6.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations Boston, exhibitions and demonstrations at airport, parades, acrobatics and formations; aerial parade over city, 1:30; altitude race, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston; motion picture travel talks for special groups, call Jamaica 1450; exhibition of cultivated and wild flowers, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Unasatillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 colonial portraits. Through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Art, ethnology, natural history, museum games based on exhibits. Dolls of all countries. Summer birds and their nests, prize "Kindness to Animal" posters by Massachusetts schpol children and early New England dolls.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newburr Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous summer exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

Scherree Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Lamson and Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—Summer exhibit.

For Other Exhibitions See Tuesday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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France Notes Semblance of Coste-Bellonte Feat to Flight of Lindbergh

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Enthusiasm for the French fliers increases as the magnitude of their feat is realized and the account of their journey and the splendid reception in New York is printed across the front pages of the newspapers. It would seem superfluous to record from France the obvious sentiment which can be imagined about the event which ended so happily in America, but there are some aspects of this new spanning of the Atlantic that make a special appeal here.

Resemblance of the flight to that of Colonel Lindbergh is stressed. The two ends of the journey were the same although in reverse order. There was the same precision in the take-off and landing. The French emphasize the supposedly greater difficulties encountered on the east-to-west passage although, however true this may be as a generality, it can have no application to particular cases. At any rate, although the Atlantic has been crossed in this direction before, Captain Coste and Bellonte have the remarkable honor of flying from the continent of Europe to the United States in a continuous trip.

Aviation has made progress since that night when the eye of the world awaited Lindbergh's landing at Le Bourget, and the equipment of the two Frenchmen was as perfect as could be. That only makes the performance more noteworthy, for, as Captain Coste insisted, he went out to accomplish a difficult, but not foolhardy task. He was sure of his machine, sure of his instruments and sure of himself. He coolly decided not to be pushed by impatience to take undue risks. He waited for favorable weather and unless conditions unexpectedly changed was confident of his goal.

This attitude evokes the greatest commendation in France. The human element counts immensely, and the feat of Captain Coste and of Bellonte is unique. But gradually the machinery of flying is being mastered with mathematical certainty, and, heroic though these flights may be, they are not stunt flights.

What Colonel Lindbergh did alone, and what others who followed did from West to East, Captain Coste and Bellonte have now done from East to West and thus, it is declared, have brought the possibility of regular transatlantic flying nearer. The French believe whole-heartedly in that possibility, and they believe rather more in the future of the airplane than of the rigid or semi-rigid dirigible. Technically, the multi-motored machine is doubtless better for commercial purposes, although for the experimental pilot, to whom weight is the chief problem, the single motor must suffice.

International importance is also seen in these manifestations of mutual admiration. Colonel Lindbergh, despite gratuitous rumors of days preceding his flight, was magnificently greeted by the French. Captain Coste and Bellonte have had a reception that has touched the hearts of the French. There are human conquests which transcend all questions of nationality. Admiration for the men is reinforced by the conviction that the increase of facilities for intercommunication tends to make the whole world kin.

If France does not stint its praise of Captain Coste and Bellonte, neither does it stint its gratitude to the American authorities and the American people.

TYNER ELECTED DEAN OF WINTHROP COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Bunyan Y. Tyner, a native North Carolinian, and for the last 12 years dean of State Teachers' College, Fredericksburg, Va., has been elected acting dean of Winthrop College for the 1930-31 session.

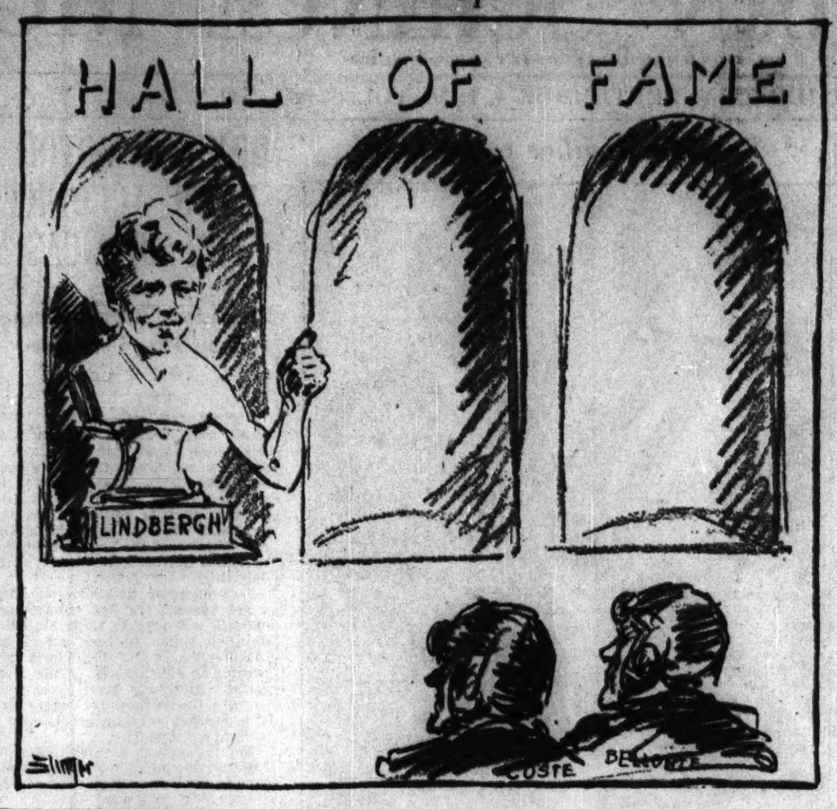
Mr. Tyner, formerly principal of Wingate Junior College, Wingate, N. C., holds a bachelor's degree from Wake Forest College, a master's degree from Columbia University, and has completed the residence requirements for his Ph.D. degree at Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. He succeeds Dr. J. P. Kinard, who was dean of Winthrop for many years until his elevation to the presidency.

DRYS HAVE BIG LEAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Ernest L. Converse, secretary of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, announced Sept. 3 that 28 of the 41 candidates for the Republican nomination as state senators from 24 districts were definitely listed as supporters of prohibition.

Only one district, he stated, had a "clear-cut wet and dry issue." The district referred to was at Dover, where Frank P. Fernald, a dry, is opposing Edward D. Smith, a wet.

'C'mon Up!'



Capital Law Vote Urged in California

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Instead of seeking action through the Legislature, opponents of capital punishment in California may submit directly to the voters, a law repealing the capital penalty, it was decided at a meeting of the northern California branch of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment Sept. 2.

The referendum will be presented at the general election in 1931, if the tentative program now under consideration is adopted. Instead of asking the Legislature to repeal the law, the proposal is now believed more likely to reach the voters through an initiative petition. Mrs. Fremont Older, long active in humanitarian campaigns, raised the suggestion that the league appeal directly to the public, through women's clubs, labor unions, and similar organizations.

Too much time has been wasted in going to the Legislature, Mrs. Older declared. Nathen C. Coghlan, another California leader in the fight to abolish capital punishment, spoke at the meeting.

Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin of San Francisco, in a letter to the league, offering his support, wrote, in part:

"It is a remarkable thing that those whose duty it is to carry out the death sentence almost universally condemn it, have an abhorrence of its inflictions, and are in accord as to its injustice and futility."

A similar letter was received from August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, nationally famous criminologist and foe of capital punishment.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature. Diminishing northerly winds becoming variable.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature. Moderate northwestern and north winds becoming gentle and variable.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday. Slightly warmer Friday in interior. Gentle to moderate northwest winds becoming variable.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.4	Max. Sept.3		9 a.m. Sept.4	Max. Sept.3
Albany	62	80	Memphis	68	90
Atlantic City	68	82	Montreal	56	—
Boston	65	90	Nantucket	68	82
Buffalo	62	74	New Orleans	76	88
Calgary	48	—	New York	64	84
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	68	70
Chicago	64	74	Pittsburgh	60	76
Denver	62	80	Portland, Me.	64	88
Des Moines	54	84	Portland, Ore.	60	80
Eastport	60	66	San Francisco	58	70
Galveston	78	84	St. Louis	62	84
Hatteras	76	86	St. Paul	50	74
Helena	54	86	Seattle	54	76
Jacksonville	80	86	Tampa	78	88
Kansas City	66	84	Washington	68	90
Los Angeles	70	82			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday p. m. 10:02. Friday a. m. 10:37. Height of tides 9.0 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:45 p. m.

Work Speeded Up on Wyman Dam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCKSPORT, Me.—Work on the 110,000-volt transmission line from the new Wyman Dam development of the Central Maine Power Company at Bingham to Bucksport, is being rushed to completion so as to be ready to supply power to the Maine Seaboard Paper Company's plant now under construction in the latter town, which will be ready for operation late this fall. One unit of Wyman Dam will be completed by that time.

This line will be located on a right of way 218 feet wide with 150 feet of this width being actually cleared, making an imposing path as it extends through the woods and over the countryside a distance of 68 miles. It will be a single circuit line, supported on H frame structure and designed to supply power not only to the new paper mill, but also to Belfast and near-by coastal territory.

At one time 700 men were employed on this line, started last May, with a regular crew of over 300 men now employed daily. At Bucksport where the line will cross the Penobscot River five steel towers will be constructed. The two suspension towers will be 247 feet high with the river span 1680 feet long.

For some time the Central Maine Power Company and the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, in the southern section of the State, have had tie-in facilities and now with the tie-in with the Bangor Hydro Electric Company, three of the largest power companies of the State are interconnected.

WESTCHESTER GROUP TO SUPPORT TUTTLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester County Republican organization will support Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney of the southern district of New York, for Governor at the state convention at Albany Sept. 25, it was learned here Sept. 2. This is the first move to back Mr. Tuttle's candidacy by local organizations north of the Bronx County line, and was regarded in political quarters as practically assuring Mr. Tuttle's nomination.

With the indorsement of the Westchester County Republican chief, William L. Ward, 45 delegates are added to the 473 which Mr. Tuttle's friends hold are now lined up for him. Out of the 991 delegates, 496 votes are necessary for nomination. While Mr. Tuttle has withheld any statement of candidacy, it is generally expected he will agree to have his name go before the convention.

BRITISH LABOR ASSAILS TRADE UNIONS ACT

People Must Be Educated to Want Socialism, Home Secretary Declares

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The Government has decided to press on with legislation to repeal the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act which was passed when the Conservatives were in office whereby stringent conditions were imposed upon trade unions as regards using subscribers' money for political purposes, J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, announced at the Trade Union Congress meeting here Sept. 4.

There has already been much criticism of the Cabinet owing to the difficulty which has been found in maintaining the Labor Party's financial resources.

"We have never," Mr. Clynes said, "accepted the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act of the last Government. We have had to obey it but we are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to reverse it."

Regarding the Government's position concerning Socialism, Mr. Clynes said, "I don't know whether we shall get Socialism in its complete form in our time, but I do know we are getting Socialism in one degree or another all the time, and I know also you can never have it as a scheme of life until you have made many more millions of Socialists than yet exist. If we are to make Socialism and Socialists by argument and example, we shall not make them by words, resolutions, threats or protests. Socialism is not a condition of life to be imposed from the top by means of force; it must be desired for its own sake. People must believe in it, understand it and want it before it can be and before it can endure. It is in that spirit that the Government has pursued its work. Things which are to last must be things of slow growth."

LEAGUE CRYPTOGRAPHS GEOSERE FOR PUZZLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEASIDE PARK, N. J.—Ordinary crossword puzzles are not difficult enough to come within the concern of members of the National Puzzlers League of America, hence a report of its cryptogram committee to the effect that words used in cryptograms be restricted to dictionary words was not approved. The report was made before the ninety-fourth semiannual convention of the league here on Sept. 1.

The puzzlers then proceeded to coin a new word for the dictionary nevertheless. It is "geosere" meaning "a folding of the earth." The word was brought before the convention by John Q. Boyer of Baltimore. His nom de plume—all official puzzlers go by their nom de plume when transacting official business—is "Primrose." Miss Olive W. Dennis, N. Jeneer of Baltimore, was chosen president.

BICYCLE BUSINESS ROLLS MERRILY ALONG

ATLANTC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The bicycle business is rolling merrily along, Dewitt Page, vice-president of General Motors and president of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Conn., said Sept. 3. He is attending the annual convention of the cycle trades of America.

The business has just experienced its best year since 1910 and "men employed in bicycle plants do not know anything about hard times," he said.

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10.00 to 20.00 to 25.00 to 49.50

French Salon—Second Floor

60 RUMANIAN SCHOOLS TO BE DISCONTINUED

Many Protest on Ground Country Needs More Educational Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Ministry of Public Instruction has just announced that 60 schools are to be discontinued, about a third of which are normal schools, the rest being high schools.

This measure seems strange, especially on the part of a peasant government, one of the principal planks in the platform of which was enlightenment of the masses, and it is to be remembered also that in many parts of Rumania well over 60 per cent of the people are illiterate.

In fact, many observers agree that there is no population in Europe more in need of instruction than the Rumanian villagers. In view of all this it is natural that the opposition parties should accuse the present Government of being obscurantist and anticultural.

The charge, however, is not well founded, it is said by many. Rumania, they say, has too many normal schools. Immediately after the war, when the country found itself more than doubled and in possession of several new provinces that had never had many schools, and especially at a moment when the peasants, having been enfranchised and given lands, were especially in need of education, it was natural for Rumania to suffer from a shortage of teachers. There were not enough instructors to supply all the new schools, so normal schools were opened up by the hundreds.

They, however, have accomplished their task and already the country has too many teachers. Now there are not enough jobs to go round. So the closing of schools for teachers is said to be a wise measure.

The secondary schools are being closed for two reasons. Many of them existed only on paper, so their discontinuance is only a formal procedure. Besides this, there are too many schools for intellectuals. No land has such a vast oversupply of state officials and professional people as Rumania. The state budget is overburdened. Bureaucracy has become a weight, retarding the creative impulse of the nation.

Practically none of the village youths attend agricultural schools, but prefer to prepare for state jobs. So the Government is boldly closing schools for the education of professionals. It is hoping to replace them by schools that will prepare the youth to do creative work at home. There are but few lands more in need of enlightened agricultural workers.

Boardman Is Ready for Ocean Air Trip

The single-motored plane which, if plans are successful, will carry Russell N. Boardman across the Atlantic on a tour of Europe and return, today received what may be its last trial flight at the East Boston Airport prior to the proposed takeoff on Sept. 5 for Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

According to airport authorities and those intimately associated with the new aspirant for the honor of conquering the Atlantic by air, there have been no changes in the flier's plans to take-off on the first leg of his journey, Sept. 5, even though no copilot or navigator has been announced.

The former stunt flier and wingwalker maintained silence regarding his plans, although it was believed he was well satisfied with the general performance of his machine. According to information gathered at the airport, he plans to hop from Harbor Grace to Dublin, Ire., and thence to London and Paris, and several of the other large European cities.

With the exception of installation of the radio, the light-green-colored plane with its bright yellow wings and trimmings is ready for the start of its long journey. At Harbor Grace, pontoons will be attached and the necessary fuel taken aboard. The weather conditions will have a great deal to do with the pilot's decision about leaving, but he has given the assurance that if a postponement is necessary Sept. 5, the take-off will be made as soon, thereafter, as weather permits.

The American Legion is sponsoring the flight with the coöperation of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee. It will be financed, so far as possible, by voluntary contributions.

G. O. P. TO RADIOCAST REPLY TO WALKER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York City Republican organization has selected Meier Steinbrink, Brooklyn Republican leader, to reply to Mayor James J. Walker's speech to the heads of city departments radiocast on July 21, in which he vigorously defended his administration from the charge of scandal.

Mr. Steinbrink will voice his party's retort on Sept. 10, in a speech entitled "Fingerprints on the City Walls," at Kismet Temple, Brooklyn. It will be radiocast over WOR. The meeting will mark the official opening of the Republican campaign in Kings County. Its aim is to give citizens "a chance to register their displeasure at the scandals and inefficiency of the present Democratic rule in the city."

CITY OFFICIALS HELP 'BUY NOW' CAMPAIGN

Every member of the legal department of the city of Boston has made a purchase of some necessity which could have been deferred, but was made immediately in conformance with Mayor Curley's recommendation to "buy now and help stimulate business."

A letter to this effect was received by Mayor Curley today from Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city. Every member of his own department has also made immediate purchase of necessities, Mayor Curley announced.

ALLEN GETS STATE BOOKLET

The first copy of a booklet describing the recreational, industrial and agricultural opportunities of Massachusetts was presented to Governor Allen today by Bradbury F. Cushing, chairman of the state Industrial Commission. The booklet contains in condensed form the results of a survey which the commission has been making since its organization a little more than a year ago.

NASHVILLE HAS MOST EMPLOYED, DULUTH LEAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Reading	110,389	2,068	1.9
Scranton	143,438	3,219	2.2
OHIO			
Akron	253,853	8,983	3.5
Canton	105,536	2,899	2.7
Cincinnati	449,331	12,767	2.8
Cleveland	900,430	41,343	4.6
Columbus	289,656	7,130	2.5
Dayton	200,235	6,560	3.3
Toledo	290,803	11,832	4.1
Youngstown	170,004	4,516	2.7
INDIANA			
Evansville	103,151	2,364	2.3
Fort Wayne	118,121	2,575	2.2
Gary	100,749	2,128	2.1
Indianapolis	364,073	15,942	4.4
South Bend	104,066	3,140	3.0
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	3,375,329	145,853	4.3
Peoria	104,788	1,588	1.5
MICHIGAN			
Detroit	1,573,985	78,153	5.0
Flint	156,422	3,642	2.3
Grand Rapids	168,630	5,009	3.0
WISCONSIN			
Milwaukee	572,557	15,916	2.8
MINNESOTA			
Duluth	102,417	5,444	5.6
Minneapolis	464,783	13,972	3.0
St. Paul	271,418	10,279	3.8
IOWA			
Des Moines	142,469	2,534	1.8
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	399,484	11,259	2.8
St. Louis	822,032	27,689	3.4
KENTUCKY			
Louisville	307,868	9,911	3.2
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	119,539	2,922	2.4
Knoxville	105,797	2,297	2.2
Memphis	252,049	3,632	1.4
Nashville	153,153	1,808	1.0
ALABAMA			
Birmingham	257,657	5,637	2.2
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	455,792	16,472	3.6
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City	185,383	2,505	1.4
Tulsa	141,281	4,339	3.1
TEXAS			
Dallas	260,397	5,905	2.3
El Paso	101,975	1,635	1.6
Fort Worth	160,892	4,042	2.5
Houston	289,579	7,034	2.5
San Antonio	254,562	6,220	2.4
NEBRASKA			
Omaha	214,175	5,124	2.4
KANSAS			
Kansas City	122,327	3,644	3.0
Wichita	111,039	2,104	1.9
DELAWARE			
Wilmington	106,632	1,881	1.8
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	805,753	17,273	2.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	486,869	8,870	1.8
VIRGINIA			
Norfolk	138,968	3,816	3.0
Richmond	182,883	4,606	2.5
GEORGIA			
Atlanta (Borough)	270,367	6,500	2.4
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	129,809	3,834	3.0
Miami	110,514	5,419	4.9
Tampa	101,334	4,338	4.3
COLORADO			
Denver	287,644	9,531	3.3
UTAH			
Salt Lake City	140,184	3,685	2.6
WASHINGTON			
Seattle	365,518	12,108	3.3
Spokane	116,010	3,908	3.4
Tacoma	106,585	2,844	2.7
OREGON:			
Portland	301,500	13,329	4.4
CALIFORNIA			
Long Beach	141,528	5,326	3.8
Los Angeles	1,233,561	41,243	3.3
Oakland	284,213	8,345	2.9
San Diego	147,897	4,624	3.1
San Francisco	637,312	21,276	3.3

Massachusetts Shows Increased Workers

August employment in Massachusetts, compared with the preceding month, showed an increase, according to the records of the State Public Employment Office. Figures showed an improvement in the demand for building tradesmen, shipyard mechanics and printers.

Comparative data for June, July and August in 1928, 1929 and 1930 follow:

NUMBER OF PERSONS CALLED FOR BY EMPLOYERS

Years	June	July	August
1928	1326	1308	1289
1929	1668	1555	1501
1930	1111	765	784

NUMBER OF POSITIONS REPORTED FILLED

Years	June	July	August
1928	1180	1032	1062
1929	1231	1257	1222
1930	833	611	612

$106,000 CONTRACTS APPROVED

Contracts totaling more than $106,000 were approved by Mayor Curley today. The contracts covered a wide range of municipal improvements, including repairs for a ferry boat, a new show case for the fishes in the Aquarium and street repavings.

SIMPSON CHOOSES ISSUE

NEW YORK (AP)—Alexander Simpson, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from New Jersey, said on his return from Europe Sept. 3 that he would make prosperity the principal issue in his campaign against Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, his Republican opponent.

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DICTATORSHIPS UNDERGO TESTS IN LATIN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

failed, however, among other things, in not providing for his successor.

He built up the political prestige of one man after another, and then, for reasons that may have been good, has ousted each in turn. Recently he sought to build up his brother as a successor, and this has detracted from, rather than added to, his strength.

Move of Calles Followed

The retirement of a dictator in the midst of his power, to stand in the background while his successors build a broader foundation, has always been the ideal of the dictatorial system. But not until Dwight W. Morrow, the American Ambassador, held up the hands of Plutarco Elias Calles of Mexico, and encouraged (if he did not suggest) that strong man's withdrawal, such a plan has never had a chance to work, in Latin America at any rate.

The Calles move has been, probably, the foundation stone of the rebuilding of Mexico, and it is interesting to note that the oldest, and thus presumably the most experienced of Latin-American dictators, President Gomez of Venezuela, has already followed President Calles's leadership, in withdrawing behind a successor as president and doing the best that lies in him, apparently, to establish a democratic or at least an oligarchic succession to himself.

President Leguia had, however, other counts against him in the opinion of the opposition forces of his country. He had spent much money—after he had lifted the country out of debt and ruined credit—on irrigation, paving and port projects. All of these he had done by American contractors because, he said frankly, he could not get the work done as cheaply or as honestly by Peruvians. He had, finally, signed the agreement with Chile which settled the 50-year-old Tacna-Arica controversy, but in doing this he had given up, most Peruvians felt, territory that Peru owned. His final unpopularity is traceable, probably, to this Tacna-Arica settlement.

He was inaugurated President for the fourth time last October (he had amended the Constitution some years ago to permit his succeeding elections), but his inaugural parade passed through the streets of Lima without applause from the silent crowds on the curb. He had reached the end, his circle of friends had shrunk, and his fall, as can be seen now, was near.

The discomfort to politicians and government employees, due to the retrenchment following the fall in the price of Peru's export commodities, was the final tinder for the flames. Student orators and posters put up on the streets by night voiced the unrest, and the end came when the army was honeycombed with sedition. As this is written, the military, headed by a lieutenant-colonel, is in the saddle, but there are many generals, and behind them the old political groups opposed to Leguia, and the end does not seem reached in Peru's present difficulties.

Affected by Economic Factors

The Peruvian coup d'état (the Spanish word is cuartelazo, which means a "barrack plot"), followed by two months the revolution in Bolivia, and six months before President Horacio Vasquez of the Dominican Republic had fallen. Neither President Hernando Siles of Bolivia nor President Vasquez was the world figure that President Leguia had become, but in both cases the revolt was a combined uprising against apparent plans to perpetuate the presidency of the incumbents, and against economic difficulties.

Pressing hard on the Peruvian upheaval came word that Argentina, Brazil and Cuba were experiencing troubles. None of these seems related to the Peruvian revolt, save only that anything of a revolutionary character stirs the hopes of malcontents in countries where malcontents are active.

Argentina has behind the present tenseness only the personal unpopularity of the president, and the belief that is general in that country that the executive considers that he alone is worthy and able to rule. President Irigoyen has sought, in the first two years of his second (non-consecutive) six-year term, to gather all government functions into his own hands, and business, the courts, the banks and foreign affairs have suffered.

The movement in Argentina is, President Irigoyen himself says, directed against him and not the Government. The economic stringency is blamed upon him—a habit not confined to Latin America by the way—and the movement to remove him goes steadily forward. It may, but probably will not, come to a final climax at this time.

Brazil is ruled by an oligarchy, a form of government that even the most eloquent liberal abroad would hardly suggest changing, in Brazil just now. But oligarchies have troubles, and those of Brazil start, almost invariably, in the south, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which borders on Uurguay and is the cattle and frontiersman's country.

Brazil's Hand Still Strong

The recent outburst there, following the news from Peru, took on what was probably a distorted importance. There is certainly unrest in Brazil, but the Government's hand is still strong, and the recent outbursts—there have been several in the past few months—have shown no signs of being powerful enough to cause wide trouble. The economic situation in Brazil is and has been serious, owing to the falling market for the chief crop (coffee) and the fall in the price of the Brazilian milreis in the world's exchange markets.

Cuban politicians have taken the occasion of the Peruvian turnover to force their own problems to the fore. The Cuban situation is unquestionably a serious one, economically and politically. The low price of sugar has made business and unemployment major issues, and the country has blamed much of the depression on the Government of President Gerardo Machado, as well as on the United States Congress, which increased sug... duties into the United States.

President Machado is properly classed as one of the strong dictators of Latin America, and within the last two years has taken definite steps toward apparently perpetuating himself and his group in office. The uprisings and the political criticisms of him have been many, and have been rigorously repressed, just as was last week's outburst in the interior of the country. The head that wears the dictator's crown in times of economic difficulties rests even more uneasily than is traditional.

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Sherwin-Williams *colors*—the secret of beauty in these well-known paints, enamels, lacquers, stains, wall finishes, etc.—are very modern and attractive. But, beyond that, they are endowed with a stamina that enables them to remain fresh and beautiful for uncommonly long periods. And this is true, alike, of outdoor and indoor finishes. As a result, repainting is less frequently needed and yearly expense is reduced, where Sherwin-Williams products are employed.
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Upward Trend Shown in Automobile Industry

SIGNS of increased activity in automobile manufacture are on the horison. This industry, one of the "key" industries of the United States, ordered more steel in August than in any month so far this year, according to one of the leading steel corporations.

Dealers' stocks of automobiles are reported as by no means burdensome, and raw material inventories of the manufacturers are exceedingly low. Any demand for vehicles of this type therefore should be reflected all along the line in increased employment and better demand for steel and other commodities going into the manufacture of motorcars.

PARTIES TO CONFER ON GRAIN ELEVATOR

A conference is to be held next week between the Boston Port Authority and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, regarding the investigation being made by those bodies of the need of a new grain elevator at South Boston, in accordance with the legislative act requiring a report from the two groups by Dec. 1.

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Curley advocated erection of an elevator by the State on state-owned land, adjacent to tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the South Boston docks.

Boston Modernizes Records of Crime

Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, who has just inspected the department's new system of finger printing, general photography, filing and preserving of criminal identification records, declared that the Bureau of Criminal Research now ranks with the finest in the country.

Installed at an expense of approximately $3000, the new system is expected by the commissioner to pay for itself within six months. The expense of photographing, printing and developing has been minimized by combining these three processes in one machine.

The operator places the article or fingerprint to be photographed under a huge lense, the camera clicks, the operator turns a crank and within a few minutes, the picture comes out in clearly defined lines.

SWIFT TO REDEEM 5 PER CENT NOTES

CHICAGO—Swift & Co. has called for redemption at par plus accrued interest and ¾ of 1 per cent premium all outstanding 5 per cent gold notes due Oct. 15, 1932.

Mass Production Turns Out Robots, British Social Service Meeting Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—"Save your countrymen from being turned into Robots," was the call of Sir Wyndham Deedes to voluntary social workers assembled by the National Council of Social Service here recently.

Sir Wyndham, who has had wide experience as a soldier and an administrator in various parts of the British Empire and in Palestine under the mandate, declared that society is being mechanized. Not only are factories dominated by mass production; the pursuit of leisure is machine made for us by the cinema and the loudspeaker; our individual lives are conducted "according to plan" through the multiplied rules and regulations of the state and the municipality, whose institutions, from their very size, become less humane—and all in the name of efficiency.

Captain Ellis, secretary of the National Council, said that the new housing estates built by municipalities, new communities with no common traditions, were already proving fertile soil for cultural development along noble lines.

Capt. B. S. Townroe, an authority on town planning, spoke of the influence of voluntary effort on slum clearance, the most pressing internal problem of the day. The magnificent effort of the Society of Friends in rebuilding the morale of a mining community in South Wales, which had been broken up by years of unemployment, and the new movement for encouraging the spirit of citizenship among women through "Townswomen's Guilds," contrasted and yet harmonized with a lecture on "The Fine Arts and Social Reform."

NEW PARKING PLAN SPEEDS UP TRAFFIC

Boston's streets yesterday resembled those of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as far as parked cars were concerned, according to Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner. A tour of inspection in the afternoon as the city's drive against illegal parking got under way, showed that traffic in the downtown district was moving speedily, with the streets free of parkers, he declared.

The new triplicate "fix-proof" tags were not distributed until some time past noon, and as a result few cars were tagged. Incomplete reports, received at the traffic bureau, from only four stations, showed a total of 67 tags. Although this number will undoubtedly be raised by later reports, the traffic bureau said that in general motorists are coöperating remarkably well in enforcing the new regulations.

Announcing a New Program of Vital Interest to Owners and Buyers of Fine Cars

Introducing brilliant new products and deeply lowered prices

Six months ago, Cadillac's international reputation as the foremost builder of fine motor cars was tremendously advanced by the announcement of the Cadillac V-16—immediately acclaimed the world's finest automobile . . . Now, out of an experience which produced this great car—and which has built and marketed more than 600,000 Cadillacs and La Salles—comes a new Cadillac and a new La Salle, both V-8's and (shortly to be announced) a new Cadillac V-type 12-cylinder car—sharing and benefiting in all that has contributed to the brilliant success of the V-16 . . . The Cadillac Motor Car Company presents in the new Cadillac and La Salle, strikingly new elements of value in appearance, performance and comfort, but of even more timely interest, extremely low prices—the lowest prices in the last twelve years of Cadillac history.

THE NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER
CADILLAC
PRICES RANGING FROM $2695 TO $3795 f. o. b. Detroit
Prices lowered from $600 to $900

The New Eight-Cylinder CADILLAC
The new Cadillac Eight—embodying every sound, high principle established by Cadillac throughout the years—is one of the fruits of the greatest manufacturing program in all Cadillac history.
It surpasses all previous Cadillac Eights in performance and beauty—in the originality of its design, the costly richness of its interiors and the craftsmanship of its Fisher and Fleetwood bodies.
And still the prices are much lower.
It has raised Cadillac standards of engineering and manufacture—embodying features developed by the Cadillac V-16, which confer upon it still greater steadiness, quiet, ease and riding restfulness.

THE NEW EIGHT-CYLINDER
La SALLE
PRICES RANGING FROM $2195 TO $3248 f. o. b. Detroit
Prices lowered from $245 to $750

The New Eight-Cylinder LA SALLE
La Salle benefits again by its association with Cadillac—and especially by the greatly expanded Cadillac manufacturing program.
Nothing less than this, and La Salle's share in the economies effected by General Motors could possibly accomplish such a saving for the public in the fine car field.
The brilliant new La Salle offers a new and more powerful V-type eight-cylinder motor, greater beauty of bodies, designed by Fisher and Fleetwood, greater richness of upholstery, and interior appointments.
By the simple logic of building better and better—La Salle puts into the hands of a vastly larger public a car of fine calibre never before within their reach.

THE NEW V-TYPE 12-CYLINDER CADILLAC
Cadillac will shortly announce a highly important addition to the Cadillac line—rounding it out into complete coverage of the fine car field. . . . After a year of demonstration side by side with the 16, the new V-type twelve-cylinder Cadillac is almost ready for public presentation. It will be a superfine car of 140-143-inch wheelbase, ranging in price from $3795 to $4995, f. o. b. Detroit. . . . The Cadillac V-12 will be announced and delivered to the public at a very early date.

The Cadillac complete line will consist of THE LA SALLE V-8—THE CADILLAC V-8—THE CADILLAC V-12—THE CADILLAC V-16. Ranging in price from $2195 to $15,000.

Easy Payments
G. M. A. C. Deferred Payment Plan available to all Cadillac-La Salle purchasers. Appraised value of your present car acceptable as cash. Payment of balance made easy by taking advantage of this convenient service.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors

IX—Tony Sarg

Tony Sarg's mother was English and an artist; his father owned a plantation, sugar and coffee, in Guatemala, and Tony Sarg was born there. The elder Sarg decided, when Tony was six, that he should begin learning to be useful. So he said, "You shall feed the chickens, each morning at 6:30."

Tony Sarg should tell the rest of the story; it lies more positively than one would suppose underneath his ambition to become an artist.

"My father and I did not see eye-to-eye about the hour for the chickens' breakfast. I felt it was much too early. Still, when my father said a thing, he said it. So, obviously, if I wished not to be in the chicken yard at 6:30 each morning I must find a way to silence the chickens by satisfying their appetites.

"So I rigged a system of pulleys; it ran from my bedside to the chicken yard; after dusk I put grain in the outer chicken yard. Promptly at 6:30—oh, I could wake up, if I couldn't get up—my pulleys squeaked, little doors flew open at strategic points and the chickens attended to the rest."

At breakfast on the first morning however (since all such stories have sequels), the elder Sarg said evenly, "Good morning, Tony; and have you fed the chickens?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"At 6:30?"

"Yes, sir.

"So? I must have missed you; I did not see you downstairs at 6:30."

That was too much for both the boy's honesty and his pride. After all, the pulleys were very well arranged. The elder Sarg had the grace to be amused at the explanation.

Chickens Lead to Puppets

"And that," Tony Sarg says, if you prod him for beginning-of-my-career facts, "must have been my first move toward becoming a marionette man for it was my first mechanical adventure; there were a lot more, later; but that system of pulleys has helped me any number of times; they had a great deal in common with the element of flexibility which is at the bottom of all successful manipulation of puppets."

There are not a great many artists who can do so many kinds of work as Tony Sarg. There are resemblances and differences in the work he does as illustrator and his cartooning; his mural decorations have a streak of seriousness his illustrations and cartoons do not need.

And then there are the marionettes. I think perhaps he loves them best; the studio in West Ninth Street in New York is their house; they are everywhere, on chairs and tables and on mantel pieces and in glass-doored cupboards and on divans and even on the floor.

And if you come in, late in a morning, and find Tony Sarg working at a drawing board with his left shoulder to a window overlooking the street, you find the picture of a man who has allowed many little people to come in and watch him work and it all seems very blissful indeed.

It is not customary for a man 45 years of age to take quite such outspoken pleasure in playing with dolls. I think he is a little like Carl Sandburg who argues for a greater modicum of nonsense in the world, to compensate us for the dull spaces. Not that Sarg's puppets have not their serious moments. But, in essence, they have the effect of lightening the burdens of the world; they cock whimsical eyebrows and are pleasantly willful—much more apt to insist that a man laugh than that he cry.

Although it is possible, indeed probable, that Tony Sarg (his name is Anthony Frederick) would have become a puppeteer if things had not turned up in London as they did, still, events there did definitely shape his future for him.

Among his intervals of schooling he spent one at Lichterfelde, the German military academy. He got to be an officer in the German Army and remained so until 1905. Then he set off to London, intending to become a great illustrator. He was poor and poked about Lincoln's Inn Fields looking for a place to live. He saw tourists staring from the tops of buses at Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop and he looked at the shop himself and saw with a feeling of distress that it had fallen into a state of dilapidation.

An antique dealer occupied the basement. The rest of the two-story house fairly cried out for attention and a sympathetic tenant. Sarg scratched to the bottom of his resources and his courage and took a 16-years' lease at £80 a year. The antique dealer gaped at a raise in his rent to £60 per annum. Sarg moved into an upper room of the shop, making it a studio.

Little Nell's room he tore apart, and made new furniture for it, a little four-poster bed, rushlight candles, an umbrella standing in the corner that might have been Nell's grandfather's, and on the door he tacked a sign "See Little Nell's bedroom; admittance sixpence."

In a year he had $2000 worth of sixpences. Sandwiched in between these avocational activities Tony Sarg was working as illustrator. He was being asked about to little gatherings of artists.

It was the custom at these parties for everyone to do some little thing to amuse the others. Sarg's fingers, in this respect, were all thumbs and he grew embarrassed, being put rather in the position of a man who had no money in his pocket to enable him to seize the dinner check. Things were looking rather stupid when, one evening, at a music hall, he saw Holden, the greatest of the English puppeteers.

All the Puppets Appear

Now, among his belongings Tony Sarg had some marvelous marionettes that had been left him by his grandmother. Some were very old, Chinese marionettes, genuine ones. And, after seeing Holden, Sarg got them out, and went all over them for the signs of long disuse. He furbished them and made companions for them.

He even set off to try and see Holden, who came of a long line of puppeteers whose secrets had been handed on, generation by generation. Holden did not take kindly to what he considered an intrusion looking to stealing his secrets. The result was costly to Tony Sarg; it obliged him to pay admission to 60 performances, while he studied the great master's manipulation of his puppets.

And then a great night came; Tony Sarg asked all the people who had asked him to their studios to come to his; and when they had crowded into the Old Curiosity Shop he gave his first marionette show.

"It wasn't 'Ali Baba'; it wasn't 'Don Quixote'; indeed, as I look back on it, it must have been an excessively naïve performance; but at least I could hold my end up and I was pleased."

About this time an incident of Sarg's past leaped inconveniently into his path. One day he found a note in one of his clubs, asking him in curt words to resign. It was 1915 and the war was on, and London clubs were not looking for members who had been officers in the German army. So he packed his American wife and his daughter and his marionettes and set sail for New York, where he set up shop. Most of the puppets stayed over in one of the Oranges in New Jersey, and Mrs. Sarg experimented with new costumes for them; Tony Sarg's daughter helped them about certain of their family affairs. But a few puppets were in the studio in New York, and then there had to be a workshop where more could be made, and they began to occupy choice seats in the studio and "hanging room" from the edges of his drawing board, and when he could take a little time off from drawing some pen-and-ink illustrations he could plan new members of the family and set to work designing them.

This, then, is the background of the present Tony Sarg. Now there is the studio in West Ninth Street; the Sargs live over in Twelfth Street. Their daughter has been going to Pine Manor School in Wellesley and last year she trained one or two girls to help her out with her own set of puppets and they gave a show. It was an Oriental thing and all full of snake charmers and flute players, and combs with tissue paper over them did very well for the flutes and the snakes behaved beautifully.

And what next?

Well, David Belasco and John Golden, shrewd theatrical producers that they are, have dangled the idea before Tony Sarg's eyes of doing an elaborate marionette production for adults. He is tempted. There is talk of doing "The Darling of the Gods" on a very grand scale. Now what could be more delicious than that? You can sit in the studio with Mr. Sarg and watch his eyes snap.

"We might get a marionette who would be the equal of Blanche Bates for the lead. . . . And the costumes . . . and the settings . . . it would be the first time such a thing had been done with marionettes on such a large scale. Um. . . . I'd love to do it."

You get a feeling that he will.

And yet he is so busy; you'd wonder how on earth he gets time to do so many things, especially with so little sign of rush and confusion. His studio is quiet as a wood; he works over a drawing board as he talks with never a wasted motion; his voice is quiet, though his thoughts often race far ahead of his deftness with words. Occasionally he reaches out and touches a button and laughs when you jump at the sight of two little dancers that spring out from the wall onto a little platform and caper to a fragile music-box tune.

Or he gets down from his stool and goes to a cupboard and says, "Look, he is in a good humor today" and shows you with tremendous pride a figure in gypsy clothes, with a vagabond look on his face and twinkling circles of gold in his bronzed ears.

And on a shelf, near by, is an old codger who can, and does, whistle a robust little tune with a little swing of his head and a twinkling of his booted feet.

He would like to have a permanent (seasonal) puppet show on the pier at Atlantic City with 20-minute shows. He thinks people could be educated to go to marionette shows in the mornings and afternoons. Up to now it has been difficult to get men to morning or afternoon shows. "And the puppets haven't been going out evenings."

"And where does the time come from for all this. To answer all the letters from children; to have written eight books and illustrated them, since the fall of 1928? To make and operate new puppets and keep the old ones in good order? And to keep up with your illustrating, and cartoons, and designing wallpapers and making those immense animals that are filled with helium and go on parades through city streets?"

"Oh," Sarg says, "you find the time if you want to."

He Knows How to Pull Strings

TONY SARG Underwood

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. W. Archer, Washington, D. C.
H. W. Archer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Catherine Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.
Robert Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.
Mary Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.
David Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.
Doris L. Klink, Philadelphia, Pa.
Myrtle S. Klink, Philadelphia, Pa.
Douglas M. Klink, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fiory July, Paris, France.
Mrs. Mary Ella Cirker, New York.
Charles Cirker, New York.
Lawrence Pretsold.
Mrs. Minnie H. Eichengreen.
Mrs. Dorothea Holmes.
Mrs. Mabel L. Woods, Suffern, N. Y.
Mrs. Peter Robertson, Newark, N. J.
Peter Robertson, Newark, N. J.
Jessie Robertson, Newark, N. J.
Elizabeth O. Robertson, Pentecoll, N. Y.
Holmes T. Hatles, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Harriet Frasier, Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Ella Berry Rideing, Cannes, France.
Mrs. Mary J. Pinney, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Miss Anna Mae Pinney, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Edna Weil Raphael, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Tudor City, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie M. Simpson, Grantwood, N. J.
F. A. Wagner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Hilda Wagner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
K. B. Crowell, Rutledge, Pa.
Mrs. James P. Crowell, Rutledge, Pa.
Edith E. Neidig, Lansdown, Pa.
Mrs. Isola Reid Dodic, Washington, D. C.
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WITWER CHARGES PARTY CONNIVANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charging connivance with Tammany by certain Republicans to disrupt the Republican Party in New York State, Charles S. Witwer, dry candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, announced on Sept. 1 that he would campaign throughout his district against "Tammany republicanism."

"I stand for Hoover republicanism, as opposed to Tammany republicanism," Mr. Witwer said, "for the integrity of our national Constitution as opposed to hypocrisy and nullification, and for the honest and vigorous enforcement of all law as opposed to grafting, racketeering and gang rule."

Theaters

"Fine and Dandy"

Colonial Theater, Boston — Morris Green and Lewis E. Gensler present Joe Cook in "Fine and Dandy," book by Donald Ogden Stewart, music by Kay Swift, lyrics by Paul James, directed by Morris Green. Week beginning Sept. 1, 1930. The principals:

Joe Squibb	Joe Cook
Wilmington	Dave Chasen
Mrs. Fordyce	Dora Maughan
Marinella Fordyce	Nell O'Day
Nancy Ellis	Alice Boulden
George Ellis	Max Hoffman Jr.
Mr. Ellis	George A. Schiller
Edgar Little	John W. Ehrle
Miss Hunter	Eleanor Powell
Hugo Glarsdorf	Herman Ergotti
Johann Glarsdorf	Paul Streat
The Old Man	George Neville

As the newest vehicle for the drolleries of Joe Cook, an exceptionally affluent production is being submitted to the scrutiny of Boston longnettes before bursting upon Broadway. It is only to be expected that a show of this type shall possess pretty girls, pretty tunes, expert dancing, clever comedians and sumptuous mountings. But in addition to an abundance of these ingredients, "Fine and Dandy" may boast of three qualities that make it remarkable in its genus: its humor is held to the level of decency, it offers a novel mechanical ballet and its color schemes are the most alluring that have come to the notice of the present commentator.

There is a charming plot. Joe Squibb reports late—as usual—for his work at the Fordyce Drop Forge & Tool Company. Instead of excusing himself, as Charles Lamb did under similar circumstances, on the ground that he is in the habit of leaving early, he tells a long and involved yarn about his boyhood in Indiana. Dismissed by his superior, he is appointed general manager by Mrs. Fordyce. His administration is brief but effective. He inaugurates a working day that begins at 10:30 a. m. and allows a three-hour lunch period, reduces production 70 per cent in a few days and leaves the company in the hands of a committee of stockholders. But he marries the girl of his choice, and all the love affairs of the other principals are likewise resolved with that simplicity that characterizes such matters in musical comedy.

To repeat the jests of a comedian is a temptation the wise man resists. Mr. Cook's humor, by virtue of understress, produces chuckles rather than guffaws. His restraint sets the key for the company as well. When Mr. Neville's old man comes silently into the general manager's office to eat his sandwich lunch, Mr. Cook simply blows into a long tube which sounds the factory whistle. But the Cook system of getting rid of insurance agents we must leave you to discover.

The mechanical ballet, directed by Frank McCoy, shows real imagination—which will distinguish it for you from the general run of such contraptions. Charles Lemaire is given credit in the program for the costumes. If he really brought about all those delicate fusings of pastel shades without feminine aid, he should be endowed by the government as Gown Designer by Appointment to the American Girl.

We have always felt that Helen Morgan had a good deal to answer for when she inaugurated that piano stunt. Most of the Moanin' Blues we have heard since have left us suffering far more than the singer. The vocalists have lacked much more of Miss Morgan's equipment than a piano. Miss Boulden sings it with an office desk; but she also has a voice.

There are other good points, too many even to list. Fine and dandy is right.

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Uniform Plan of Taxing Timber Sought as Conservation Agency

Method Similar to Assessment on Farm Land Proposed —'Ground Tax' Theory Advocated to Harmonize Factions in New Hampshire

By JOSEPH L. RICHARDS

Wide interest in methods likely to stimulate the planting and maintenance of forests has prompted considerable study of different methods of taxation in search of relief from present unsatisfactory forest tax statutes. The following presentation of a possible way out of the problem is prepared by one who has devoted many years to studying the ground tax idea.

For three decades the forest conservationists of New Hampshire have sought legislation to relieve standing timber from the burden of repeated taxes upon the growing crop of trees. They have done this because literal interpretation of the existing general property tax statutes would lead to confiscation of the value of the crop before it fully matures, a fact that results in much premature cutting.

Since 1900 they have carried on sustained propaganda favoring forest yield or cutting taxes, a sort of income tax upon the value of the wood and lumber as it stands at the time it is about to be cut.

They have been opposed by persons who suspected that special privileges were sought and by those who were confident of their own ability to interpret tax statutes in the light of the clauses in the State Constitution, which require that taxes shall be reasonable and proportional in spite of apparent instructions to the contrary included in the statutes themselves. The opposition has held the yield tax proposal unconstitutional. The conservationists have sought success for their tax legislation by political alliances.

Rates Upon Bonds

In 1912, they allied themselves with the people seeking special rates upon bonds and their amendment met defeat. From the long triple convention first assembled in 1918, the same alliance thrice netted the same result. In the Spring of 1930, after the New Hampshire Supreme Court had ruled that their proposal was quite constitutional, the extra session of the same legislature whose interrogation of the Court secured this ruling threw out the yield tax proposal, together with several other propositions to make taxpaying more complicated.

Under the able parliamentary leadership of Judge Frank N. Parsons, the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention held in June, 1930, earned a reputation for dispatch and business-like attention to the issues presented to it for submission to the voters of the State. Strange to relate the issue of forest taxation, whose protagonists have been active in arousing sentiment favoring the calling of the last four conventions, was apparently passed over at this convention without being put up to the voters.

Tax Upon Incomes

The reason for this apparent oversight lies to some extent in the unfortunate fact that many of the conservationists now have an idea that it is necessary for them to tie up their proposal to relieve growing crops of timber from repeated taxation with the proposal to introduce into New Hampshire a tax upon incomes derived from personal services.

They seem to think more of this form of tribute desirable in order to make up the needed revenue, which they think should not be collected from forest properties. They do not seem to perceive the possibility of adjusting this burden more largely among and within the forest properties themselves.

After 30 years of continued defeats for this well-intentioned yield tax proposal of the conservationists, some of its proponents accuse their opponents of political hedging, instead of examining their own proposal more critically. It seems not to occur to them to question whether a yield tax really is the best way in which standing timber can be relieved of multiple taxation.

The forest yield tax is one kind of income tax. It is periodic rather than annual, except when and where the forest owner regulates cutting operations to secure annual returns from the forest, a procedure that makes yield taxes worthless as a means of tax relief.

It is levied upon the value of the trees at the time they are sold for cutting or on their value as they stand in the forest ready to be cut, figured by deducting the cost of making them into lumber from the income receivable from the lumber produced.

Depends on Circumstances

A yield tax may be available every few years or once in a hundred years according to circumstances of ownership and the kind of trees being grown. Like any other income tax it is a tribute levied without regard to whether the values from which it is derived are the result of natural advantages and of public improvements adjoining forest property or come from the care and forethought of the forest management.

That the yield tax is not the best way to relieve growing timber from multiple taxation is indicated by the fact that it has been rather severely condemned by Prof. Filibert Roth, late dean of the University of Michigan Forestry School, who was one of the early leaders in introducing scientific forestry into America.

He says that a yield tax is inconvenient, especially for the small forest, which leads to exemptions whose limits are hard to set so as to avoid bad practice; with larger forests the expense of checking self-assessment is large as with other income taxes, all of which makes undue work for assessors; with forest regulated to frequent cutting it is unnecessary, the receipt of a yield tax once in 80 years introduces too many opportunities for cheating the tax authorities and buyers of such properties; and that, as in the best forest districts of Europe, namely, Wurttemburg, Saxony and Baden, where the oldest form of ground tax is used, tax collecting practice in rural properties will work for a return to the property tax, properly regulated by computations based upon actual income.

Sense of Justice Needed

Also, he says that in forest taxation it is not so much a matter of method as it is an understanding of forestry as a business and a sense of justice which are needed, to permit the application of a simple uniform method similar to that applied to farm property in the United States, in preference to the irregular variety of forest taxes used in most European countries.

Therein, Professor Roth has expressed the viewpoint of many New Hampshire assessors and men of affairs. Not only has he stated the reasons for the conservationist failures in forest tax legislation, but he has indicated the way to success.

Most assessors have a sense of justice and considerable practical knowledge of forestry as a business. For years many of them have been party to understandings, which approximate the simple ground tax used in the best forest districts, for the purpose of mitigating the untoward effects of the present statutes.

Naturally, they suspect anything which promises to upset these understandings, regardless of whether the threat of disturbance comes from a bureaucratic commission or a yield tax statute that places the revenue collecting authority of the state more or less at the mercy of the landowner, who may or may not carry on silvicultural operations which will yield a commensurate public revenue.

Given a means for making these agreements regarding timber assessments openly in legal contract form, generally assessors will produce safe and sound adjustments regarding the collection of public revenue from forests.

Power to Make Exemptions

Competent legal authority has pointed out that the Legislature has power to make tax exemptions, that the state and its constituent municipalities have the right to make contracts, and that there is no constitutional objection to a statute which permits making contracts to pay and to accept yield taxes or ground taxes in consideration for exemption of standing timber from the general property tax.

In making contracts involving yield taxes, it would be necessary to protect the public interest by limiting their duration to reasonable growth periods for each stand of trees involved. No such limitation would be needed in ground tax contracts, because they would produce a steady annual revenue. By reserving to the tax authority the power to reassess ground taxes as the United States Forest Service reassesses the value of its "use permits," currently equitable assessments of a "property tax, properly regulated by computations based on actual income," may be worked out in practice without undue delay.

Lest the meaning of "ground tax" be obscure to some reader, it should be stated that a ground tax is one levied exclusively upon the rent or annual value of the ground exclusive of the improvements and crops thereon as well as the fertility therein, resulting from cultivation.

Well Suited to Forestry

This ground rent is what any one of us is willing to pay to any other of us to all of us through a government for the privilege of having the exclusive possession of any part of the eartrh for the purpose of producing goods, or of enjoying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In the case of forest land, it is what foresters can afford to pay for the privilege of growing crops of timber.

Professor Roth says the ground tax is well suited to forestry, would stimulate the making of improvements, roads, proper lay-out, etc., and so put a premium on good forestry.

Ground tax contracts have been tried out privately for some time with suburban, village and rural real estate. Their use has spread slowly but surely and steadily until there are no less than 10 private associations in the United States owning land upon which one can live under such contracts, which assure payment by the association of all one's taxes upon real improvements and tangible personalty, including growing timber and other crops.

The idea was self-applied first by four Iowans who migrated to Alabama for that purpose in 1906 and invested $711 in 135 acres of land. In 1925 the ground taxes collected by the Association they founded were $20,683 from 3914 acres, and the United States total of ground taxes collected under this form of contract was $55,516 from eight square miles. In 1926 the Commonwealth of Australia applied practically the same form of tenure to its entire new Federal District, bringing the world total of such ground rent taxes for 1927 to $330,010 from 909 square miles.

Reasonable Course Needed

Many of the "use permits" issued by the United States Forest Service, which administers and cares for more than 600 square miles of forest land in New Hampshire are ground tax contracts, but carry no exemption from state taxes in spite of the fact that by federal statute a quarter of the gross revenue of these forests is payable to the counties in which they are situated.

In view of the fact that the methods for computing forest ground rents, which constitute the upper limit of forest ground taxes, may be found in all reputable textbooks on forest valuation, and of the practice which New Hampshire assessors and their fellow citizens have had in arriving at reasonable forest taxes in spite of legislation, it seems probable that a statute permitting them to do so legally by a simple uniform method that will yield a continuous revenue from the start would not confuse them, and might even become popular with both assessors and forest owners.

Relics Show Early Race Had No Tools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Evidences of a prehistoric race, too primitive to use the crudest stone implements utilized by man for 500,000 years, have just been found on barren San Nicolas Island, near here, by Malcolm J. Rogers, San Diego museum archæologist.

Age of the race which subsisted entirely on snails, scorning fish, and were distinctive from mainland peoples, is indefinite, Mr. Rogers said, but "of extreme antiquity."

Great heaps of snail shells, refuse dumps of the primitive race, now turned into limestone, were found gleaming like snow on the sand-swept island, located about 100 miles northwest of here.

Mr. Rogers headed a party which explored and excavated on the island for 35 days. Crude hearths were unearthed on the lowest strata of the island, indicating the race at least knew how to make a fire.

The origin of these strange people also is a mystery since a race too primitive to make tools from stones was not likely to have had boats, Mr. Rogers pointed out.

COURAGE URGED IN TRADE ATTACK ON RACKETEERING

Education in Law's Respect Declared Chief Need in Chicago Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Business leaders of this city can destroy racketeering whenever they awake to the necessity of organizing on a large scale for that purpose, it is declared here by Gordon L. Hostetter, secretary of the Employers' Association, which claims to have broken up a number of organized "mobs" preying upon business.

"Apathy, indifference and cowardice on the part of business men must give way to interest, indignation and courage if we are ever to make any general headway against racketeering," Mr. Hostetter asserted. "The spread and prosperity of the racket is rooted in the whole general breakdown in respect for law. It is the most pernicious, most enduring form of crime, because it is founded in trade rivalry.

"Education of the public to the importance of respect for law, and the enforcement of business ethics are just as essential to the destruction of racketeering as is the pursuit of criminals active in the rackets, because the criminals are merely employees of a certain type of business men.

"As we came into our present era of great industrial development and large scale enterprises with strenuous competition, we found a class of business men who were willing to take hold of anything, however corrupt and criminal, that would yield them an advantage.

"These unscrupulous employers seeking to maintain a commodity price or establish a monopoly in service, found an available weapon in the crooked labor leader. They consummated deals calculated to enrich themselves, destroy competition and exploit the public.

"Racketeering is interwoven with the pattern of the entire criminal situation. You cannot say that a man is a racketeer and nothing else. Usually his head bobs up in other forms of crime, bootlegging, gambling, vice, burglary and robbery, tax fixing and tax evasion, kidnaping and others.

"Recently the Employers' Association in coöperation with the Chicago Association of Commerce interested itself in the conviction of a group of kidnapers who held a business man for $35,000 ransom. Why were we interested in such a case? Because one of the criminals was a leader in the shoe repairing racket."

Mr. Hostetter asserted that Chicago is not the most racket-ridden city in the United States, but it has attracted most attention because it was the first to recognize the situation and put up a fight against its spread.

1884 Cornerstone Holds Dry Prophecy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan. — A 46-year-old prophecy that the prohibition amendment would be adopted has been found in the cornerstone of a school building which was being razed to make room for a new building at Concordia, Kan. The document, which was drawn in 1884, reads as follows:

"The cause of temperance and prohibition will steadily grow until it will become a great national party and elect a President and Congress that will submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution, which will be carried by a large majority, and the demon rum will be banished from the American nation.

"Political prophecy by P. W. Hull.

"Attest by D. W. Judy."

Mr. Hull was treasurer of the school board at the time the building was erected, and Mr. Judy was director.

'Mid Glaciers and Pines, Scouts' Camp in Alps Draws Youth of All Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANDERSTEG, Switz.—Through the Gemmi Pass come people of all tions, conspicuous among whom are always the Boy Scouts, for at the foot of the pass is the Scouts' international home, where Scouts gather from all corners of the earth, from America, Australia and the many nationalities of Europe.

The camp lies amid bold pine trees, beneath glaciers, mighty jewels in the sun. From the top of the pass one sees the Rhone Valley and, beyond, those silent Titans of the Alps, which challenge the mountaineers, while on the Gemmi Pass itself the rush of many waters stirs the imagination to thoughts of the poetry of movement.

In Kandersteg each Scout pays half a franc (10 cents) for his bed; his food he buys and cooks for himself in the true Scout manner. There is no need for cinemas where there are international sing songs and healthy games. How do they communicate with one another? There are Scoutmasters who speak many languages; but boys after all have an international language of their own. The writer spoke to one of their number, who came from one of England's industrial centers. When asked if he did not feel it difficult in a strange country he replied: "No, a Scout among Scouts, wherever they come from, is always at home."

Indeed one hears at the camp the many tongues of vigorous boyhood and realizes the common ideal and love of adventure and enterprise, which make youth one.

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Not forgetting boys' furnishings among which are newest sweater sets including sweater, $7.50; golf hose to match, $2.50.

Shirts of fancy broadcloth, $1.75; Junior sizes, $1.50 up; button-on waists for little fellows, $1.50.

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FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—THIRD FLOOR

PRESIDENT GETS CHANCE TO CLEAR UP HIS POSITION

Speaking Trip in October Most Active One of His Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President Hoover has added two more speaking engagements to the program for the first week of October. This brings the total to four, to be delivered in five days, in the course of which he will travel approximately 2600 miles, including trips to Cleveland, Boston and North Carolina. It is the most active speaking program in Mr. Hoover's presidency, and is expected to redefine the position of the Administration before the nation.

The two new speeches which Mr. Hoover has scheduled are addresses before the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland, Oct. 2, and before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston on the morning of Oct. 6. Mr. Hoover was already scheduled to speak before the convention of the American Legion at Boston on the afternoon of Oct. 6 so that the increased speaking schedule only means one additional trip out of Washington to the bankers' convention. In addition, President Hoover is already scheduled to speak on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the sesquicentennial celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina. It is announced that he will make the 20-hour railroad run from Boston to this last engagement overnight, following which he will return to the capital.

The schedule follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 1, leave Washington for Cleveland, speak next day before the bankers' annual convention; Friday, Oct. 3, back in the capital; Sunday, Oct. 5, take overnight train to Boston, speaking before the Federation of Labor at 11:30, and the Legion next day; Oct. 6, leave Boston for King's Mountain, on the boundary between North and South Carolina, where the Revolutionary battle will be commemorated.

Visiting Jurists to Be Guests of Boston Lawyers

Steaming from New York past Plymouth up to "Boston Towne" to share in its tercentenary celebration, nearly 200 eminent jurists and lawyers from the law courts of Europe—English, French, Scottish and Irish—are scheduled to arrive Sept. 5 and be guests of the Boston Bar Association until their departure for home Sept. 7.

Sir John A. Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission; Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General of Great Britain; Henry Hanna, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State, and such eminent French jurists as Henri Decugis and Marcel Ragon, are included in the visiting group, which is winding up a tour that has taken them to Chicago as guests of the American Bar Association, and to New York.

In the historic "Hall of Flags" of the State House, Frank G. Allen, Governor, is to greet the visitors at 11:30 on the morning of their arrival. A luncheon is planned at Faneuil Hall in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, where Sir William Bull of England, Mr. Hanna and Maître Armand Grégoire of France are to respond for their countries to welcomes from Mr. Allen and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

On the evening of Sept. 5 Sir George Talbot, Judge of the High Court of England is to speak at a dinner tendered by the Bar Association of the city of Boston. Maître Jean P. Daumas is to speak for the French lawyers.

Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on Sept. 6 are to entertain the visitors, who sail for Europe on the liner Scythia on Sept. 7.

RUMRUNNER ARRAIGNED IN BED

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—William Munson, engineer of the alleged rumrunner Mardelle, who was shot Aug. 26 when a coast guard boat ran down his craft off Newport harbor, was arraigned at his bedside in the Newport Hospital Sept. 3 charged with smuggling 600 sacks of intoxicating liquor into the United States. He pleaded not guilty and was ordered held in bail of $3000.

MONROE TAX RATE DROPS

MONROE, Mass. (AP)—The tax rate of this town was announced today as $6.50 per $1000, a figure which is believed to be one of the lowest in the State. The rate is 20 cents lower than last year's despite a decrease of $5000 in valuation. Total valuation was set at $951,461.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses, "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System; "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by — — when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All times is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 5

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky's "Mozartiana" suite included by Ludwig Laurier in his dinner music program. 6:00.

Scandinavian Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier turns to the Land of the Midnight Sun for his near-midnight music. 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Lee O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). From "Lohengrin" prelude to selection from "Connecticut Yankee." 8.

Helen Morgan (Nestle—WJZ Chain). Miss Morgan is first of 26 Broadway favorites to be featured in this new period. 8.

Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, crooner; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 8.

Joseph Koestner's Orchestra; male chorus (Armour—WJZ—T). "In a Chinese Temple Garden" among other things. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Florito's Hollywood Gardens Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:45.

Kahlua (Chicago Club—WEAF Chain). Harry Reser whips up the dogs again to the tune of his sparkling banjo. 9.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra direction Don Voorhees. 10.

Dancing Yesterdays (CBS—T). 10:45.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Will Osborne's Orchestra; Cotton Club Band (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

Service Band

U. S. Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 8:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Half a dozen Crocketts offer hill billy entertainment. 7.

Negro Folk Songs (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Lucille Barrow Turner. 8:45.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). "Jimmy" Bolton, British Intelligence Service agent, travels in various disguises through India, to a background of Indian music arranged by George Shackley. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoopee Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Taming of the Shrew"—in "Nit Wit's" style. (CBS—T). 8.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). War depicted in words and music. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). Listening in on pirates. 10:30.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WNDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

The American Golfer (WJZ Chain). Lesson by Alex Morrison; sports résumé by Grantland Rice. 7:15.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley — CBS). Christy Walsh interviews Knute Rockne in first of new football series. 10:30.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Capt. "Bill" Royle (NBC—KGO, KHQ). Former British "ace" continues his flying school. 8.

Recitals

Ramblers (WEAF—T). Male trio with William Wirges, pianist. 7:05.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). With concert orchestra directed by Hugo Mariani, 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

The Morgan Trio (WJZ Chain). Violin, piano and harp music. 8:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). Assisted by orchestra and directed by Claude MacArthur. "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser" opens concert. 10.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590-508m)

8:00 p.m.—NBC, "In the Spotlight": soloists; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Toddy Party"; children's stories.
5:45 Marguerite Jollota, soloist.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Announcementary barometer; thermometer; news; baseball.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 Kane's Lovenesters: orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Ruth Etting, soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Lafayette"; soloists; male quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Parco Plan Players.
10:00 NBC, RCA Victor Hour: orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—Evening Echoes.
5:53 Plymouth Contest; Road Man; time; weather; temperature.
6:03 Market report; baseball; Digest.
6:30 Amphion Trio.
6:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbon's "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
7:45 Statler Ensemble.
8:00 "Criminal Law," Gleason L. Archer.
8:15 "L'Ensemble Melodique."
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Knox-Dunlap Hatters Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies; male quartet; piano duo; Willard Robison's orchestra.
10:00 "The First Alarm": sketch.
10:30 Statler Organ; Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; time.
6:00 La Lasibe Melodists.
6:15 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:30 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:45 Political talk; scores; weather.
7:00 CBS, Pro-Joy novelty dance program.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip-Top Club: Soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 The Lady of the Ivories.
8:05 Political talk.
8:15 The Melody Musketeers: Male trio.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, "Mardi Gras": Soloists; girls' trio; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Detective Story Magazine Hour: Sketches and music.
10:00 CBS, "Romany Patteran": Soloists; gypsy musicians.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "Why Wheat Acreage Should Be Reduced," Chairman Alexander Legge, Federal Farm Board.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's orchestra.
13:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Lesl, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Lynn studio program.
5:30 Twilight Hour: string trio.
6:00 News; baseball scores.
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Topsfield Fair announcement.
7:31 Westminster roof dance music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, "Dancing Melodies."

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC Programs.
11:30 a. m.—Governor Allen's reception to European jurists.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Giants.

RUNNING ORDER

Apple Bulletin Out Twice a Week

Apple price bulletins and conditions compiled by the State Department of Agriculture will be sent to apple growers throughout Massachusetts twice each week rather than once in an effort to keep the fruit growers informed of all changes and trends in the markets, it is announced.

With an unusually large crop of good quality fruit, the growers are faced with lower prices than they anticipated and the Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to assist them to get the highest prices possible.

ORANGE PLANT SOLD TO WESTINGHOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORANGE, Mass. — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has purchased the plant and equipment of the new Home Sewing Machine Company here in Palmer, according to information received by the Chamber of Commerce from the New York office of Westinghouse.

This plant formerly employed up to 1000 persons, but after successive changes in management was closed recently. The use to which the plant will be put has not been announced.

DRACUT TAX RATE $44.60

DRACUT, Mass. (AP)—The tax rate for this town for 1930 was announced Sept. 3 as $44.60, an increase of $3.10.

HOTEL GREETERS BANQUET BOWLES

Four hundred prominent men and women met Tuesday in the new $2,000,000 Hotel Manger at the North Station for a testimonial dinner to George L. Bowles, manager. The affair was arranged by Colonial Charter 55, local unit of the Hotel Greeters of America. Joseph A. Conry, toastmaster, represented the Mayor, James M. Curley.

"Do not be afraid of spending money," Mr. Conry said, addressing Mr. Bowles. "This is the opening of a new and greater season in Boston. The great tourist traffic from the states to the north of us pouring into Boston will find the Manger Hotel an institution that will compare favorably with the best hotels in America." Other speakers were Charles G. White, Bradbury F. Cushing, Arthur L. Race and Fred Folger.

FOOD SHIP ISSUE AVOIDED IN TEXT ON NEUTRALITY

(Continued from Page 1)

aid, comfort or support by any other High Contracting Party, its citizens or subjects to the said violating High Contracting Party or the inhabitants of its Dominions, during the exercise or non-abandonment of such non-pacific means of action, would constitute an infringement of the Law of Nations."

It will be seen that this resolution makes no provision for the exemption of food ships plying the high seas and destined for the port of a country violating its pledge under the Paris Pact. The committee on neutrality is very clear in its own thinking that all intercourse of whatever character should be cut off from the power that goes to war notwithstanding its pledges to the contrary.

The conference will be asked to consider the draft convention on the rights and duties of belligerents with regard to neutral property at sea, drawn up by the committee on neutrality. Moreover, a draft convention has been prepared for the regulation of neutral rights in land warfare.

Opinion Widely Divergent

A vigorous difference of opinion developed in the debate Sept. 3 on the recommendations of the committee on the effect of war on contracts. As originally drawn up this recommendation envisaged complete dissolution of contracts in the event of war. This provision was staunchly defended by the American and British delegates and no less staunchly opposed by the German, Hungarian and Dutch delegations. Dr. George Wunderlich of Germany was the spokesman for the dissenting group.

"I do not believe," he said, "in the disruption of contracts at the outbreak of military action. It is possible, even in war time, to maintain contractual relations between private industrial corporations located in belligerent countries. The report of the committee goes much too far and will never be accepted by the governments called upon to legislate on this problem."

This opinion was concurred in by Dr. Walter Simons, former head of the German judiciary, and by other representatives of the dissenting groups.

The substitute resolution proposed by Dr. Wunderlich, which would have considerably softened the original recommendation, was voted down by a substantial majority and the committee's original report was then adopted.

Lucien H. Boggs, formerly counsel for the United States Government in the adjustment of property rights growing out of the World War, was one of the leading spokesmen for the American group in support of the original draft of the committee.

Court Entry Advocated

In commenting on the retirement of Charles E. Hughes from the Permanent Court of International Justice, Dr. Simons expressed his satisfaction on the possible election to the court of Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State.

"We hope," he added, "that it will not be long before America not only sends its lawyers to the World Court, but will participate in it. It is far better to have one world court with one body of international law, than to have a separate stream of international law of Pan-American scope for the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

One of the first recommendations formally adopted by the conference was that dealing with the international legalizing of documents. The conference called for the negotiation of a convention that would facilitate a swifter application of the laws of justice in the courts of the contracting powers by simplifying the procedure through which the legal documents of one country might be admitted as evidence in the courts of another country.

$20,000 Offered by Maine Central for State Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The unusual incident of a railroad company making a cash donation toward building a state highway was recorded here recently when the Maine Central Railroad Company offered to give the sum of $20,000 to the State to be applied on construction of the Long Pond-Rockwood road to Moosehead Lake and Kineo. The donor imposed the condition that the road be completed by July 1, 1931, and to this the state highway commission agreed.

The road comprises a section about 25 miles long which will connect Moosehead Lake with the principal road from Maine to Canada at the town of Jackman. A stretch 10 miles in length has already been constructed from Jackman to Long Pond, and the the section to be built will push on to Rockwood on the lake shore opposite Kineo Mountain.

Ultimately this new road will be extended down the western shore of Moosehead to Greenville and will then afford a through route from eastern Maine to Canada which will be many miles shorter than at present.

When the Rockwood section is opened motorists may turn off the main line at Jackman, proceed over the new road to Rockwood and Kineo, and, if they wish, then go by lake steamer to the foot of the lake at Greenville and continue their journey south or east by motor.

BROOK FARM, AT LEE, SOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEE, Mass.—Brook Farm, a large estate on the Stockbridge Road, and considered one of the most beautiful in this section, has been purchased for $50,000 by Mr. and Mrs. John Broas Lloyd, who had leased it for two summers from the J. Warren Archer estate. The house is to be remodeled and enlarged.

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REMOVES GREASE SPOTS WITHOUT LEAVING A "RING"
Most silks are now "weighted" or "loaded" with foreign substances to make them appear of better quality. Liquid cleaners dissolve this "weighting" or "loading," and this causes "rings" on Silks. We have therefore created Carbona Grease Absorbent Powder for use on Silks only. This Powder will not affect "weighting" or "loading" in any way—it absorbs Grease Spots instead of dissolving them, and no "rings" can result from its use on Silks.
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35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.
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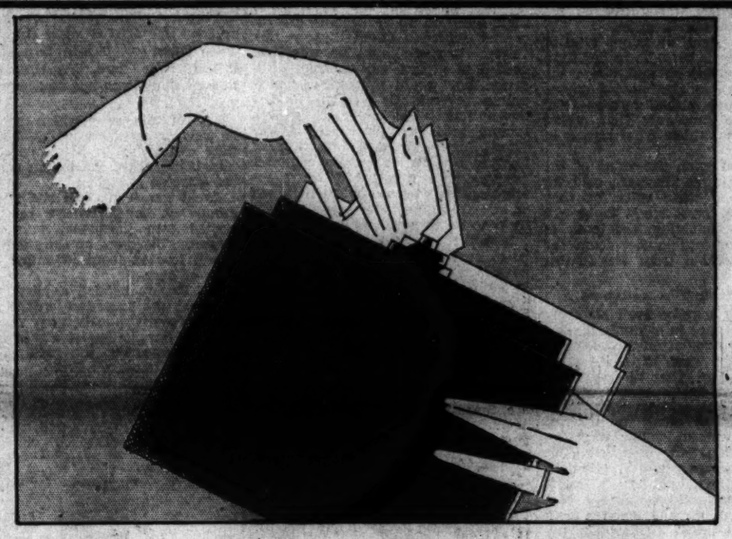

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The easiest way to worth-while kitchen thrift is the A&P Food Store. You'll find prices so low they will surprise and please you.
Remember—money saved is money earned. Kitchen thrift begins at the A&P.
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That principle is to make sure of the best at the lowest cost.
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LUX (small size) . . . . 3 Cakes 25c
BAKER'S COCOA . . . . 2 ½ lb tins 33c
CODFISH CAKES GORTON'S READY-TO-FRY 2 cans 23c
A&P Food Stores
OF NEW ENGLAND

MRS. McCORMICK POKES FINGER IN POLITICAL STEW

Her Investigation of Nye May Affect Seating If She Is Elected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Senate may take a hand in formulating the answer to the question posed by Ruth Hanna McCormick following her statement that she was having a private detective agency investigate Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, when she asked "What is Senator Nye going to do about it?"

Mr. Nye is chairman of the Senate's committee investigating primary expenditures, and the unprecedented action of Mrs. McCormick, Republican candidate for the Illinois Senatorship, in investigating her investigator might in some lights be considered an affront to the upper house, which is supersensitive in the matter of its own dignity.

Specifically, it is likely to have a bearing on the question of whether Mrs. McCormick will be seated by the Senate, provided she is successful in the state election over her Democratic rival, J. Hamilton Lewis. Mrs. McCormick reported that she had spent $252,500 in her primary campaign, and other contributions brought the total to more than $350,000. This is a sum larger by many thousands of dollars than that spent by Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, which the Senate condemned as too large and against public policy. The Senate has refused a seat to Mr. Newberry, to Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, and the question is being discussed with the utmost seriousness here as to whether other contests for seats will not follow in the Senate following the approaching election.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, some time ago forecast that neither Mrs. McCormick nor James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor and Republican Senatorial nominee from Pennsylvania, would be seated if they were elected.

Certainly the facts as so far developed in the Chicago investigation have served to intensify the determination of progressive and Democratic senators to fight the seating of Mrs. McCormick if she defeats Mr. Lewis. As a political strategist credited with a wide knowledge of politics, it is, in fact, asked why Mrs. McCormick has chosen the present course of action.

While the capital awaits with interest any revelations that can be made as to Mr. Nye's procedure, it is thought hardly possible that such charges as wire-tapping, planting spies in Mrs. McCormick's rooms, and tampering with her mail can be verified as the work of the Senate committee's chairman. If Mr. Nye or his agents have employed such methods, he will gain scant sympathy, but up to the present it is fair to say the allegations leave most political observers incredulous. And, in any event, it is felt that the Illinois candidate's own ends could have been better served by presenting the facts to the public than in taking a line in conduct reminiscent of the old-time political trick of "getting something on" an opponent.

Summarizing the matter, Mrs. McCormick has two serious contests ahead of her, one in Illinois and the other in Washington. The attack on the Nye committee may bring some advantage to the woman candidate in Illinois from voters who are still bitter over the Senate's refusal to seat its previous elected Senator, Mr. Smith. This favorable sentiment may more than offset loss of votes by dry defections which followed Mrs. McCormick's announcement that her vote on prohibition would be guided by the result of a state wet and dry referendum.

On the other hand, from what is said privately by important leaders here, her challenge of the Senate committee has apparently made it more difficult for her to be seated in the upper house, if she is returned in the fall election. Whatever the effect her attitude may have had locally, it has stiffened the resistance which she will encounter if she returns to the capital with a majority of the votes for senator.

Nye Declares McCormick Investigation to Go On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Inquiry into the primary campaign expenditures of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, winner of the Illinois Republican Senatorial nomination, will be pushed by the Senate investigating committee, its chairman, Gerald P. Nye, (R.), Senator from North Dakota, announced at the close of a two-day hearing in Chicago.

Mr. Nye sent back this word to Mrs. McCormick in answer to her employment of detectives to investigate him. The committee will reconvene in Chicago, Sept. 15.

"I shall, as far as I am able to do so, continue to guide the investigation in Illinois along those same lines thus far followed by the committee," said Mr. Nye, "lines which can be accepted as a credit to the legislative body which we serve and in such a manner as will be ultimately approved by the most severe of honest and unprejudiced critics of the Senate, and to follow this course with continuing instruction to our very small staff to use none but clean and honorable methods in ascertaining facts which have relation to the conduct and expenditures of any campaign for the United States Senate.

"The committee will not be diverted from its clearly defined duty by any smoke screen laid down through a will to threaten, intimidate and influence."

TRAVEL TO ALASKA LIGHTER THAN USUAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Alaskan travel this year has been light, although steamship companies provided more frequent sailings and better boats than ever before in the service. Ships sailing out of Vancouver to southeastern Alaska every week came to Alaska at the peak of the season sometimes with far less than 100 persons aboard. Few trips found more than 200 tourists.

However, observers feel that west coast conventions next year and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932 will swing the tide of tourist travel westward. When this is the case Alaska always benefits with increased tourist travel.

Chairman of Legal Status Committee

© Underwood

MRS. WILLIAM J. CARSON

Fish Racketeering Charged in Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Evidence was produced Sept. 3 by William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney-General, investigating food profiteering here indicating that there exists what he characterized as "a ring of racketeers operating in illegal restraint of trade" in the fish market.

One witness told Mr. Groat of having been beaten by gangsters and of having been threatened with more serious harm by men who declared they had been hired by a fish association to "compel submission" to its dictates. Mr. Groat charged that the association in question was making more than 100 per cent profit at the expense of consumers and asserted that the organization was powerful enough to exercise a monopoly preventing nonmember jobbers from obtaining supplies.

Mr. Groat's charges followed examination of David Isenfield, secretary of the Manhattan and Bronx Fish Dealers' Association, and Philip Grifier, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Groat and Mr. Isenfield clashed when the latter declared that a package which had been brought into the hearing room did not contain the books of his association, but merely "reading matter." Agents of the Attorney-General had found the package in Mr. Isenfield's motorcar and brought it to Mr. Groat, who said it did contain the books he had demanded, which proved "very interesting reading matter."

Mr. Groat said the books showed that the city was districted between 70 or 80 fish jobbers, each of whom was given exclusive rights within his area.

PORT OF BOSTON AFTER GERMAN TRADE

Information that efforts are being made by the Boston Post Authority to bring more foreign passenger and freight traffic here, particularly from German ports, which formerly provided a lucrative business, was announced Sept. 3, by Richard Parkhurst, secretary. The board inserted a quarter page advertisement in a special issue of Hansa, Deutsche nautische Zeitschrift, a large German shipping paper, calling attention to the Port of Boston.

The advertisement inviting "inquiry from German producers, forwarders, and all others interested in transatlantic freight and passenger service, as to any phase or detail of the advantages and facilities of the port" was headed "Ship to Boston and through Boston," calling attention to "Direct Service from Bremen and Hamburg by three regular lines; Hamburg-America Line, passengers and freight; North German Lloyd, passengers and freight; Yankee Line, freight."

SALMON PACK BEST FOR SEVERAL YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Although current market prices for canned salmon are unusually low, canneries in the Ketchikan district are highly encouraged over the most successful season in recent years. Unofficial figures for the year's pack in Ketchikan show a total of nearly 500,000 cases.

Another factor contributing to the bright future of the Alaskan salmon industry is the intensive advertising campaign launched this summer by the packers. More than $1,000,000 is to be spent over a three-year period, and reports already indicate that the demand has been intensified in many sections of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN NEW RAIL PLANTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The State of Mississippi led all others by establishing of 39 industrial plants along the Illinois Central System during the past year, Mark Fenton, general industrial agent of the railroad, reports.

The total along the whole system was reported as 125 and located in 82 communities.

NEW IRON MILLS IN BRAZIL

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil (By U. P.)—The "Companhia Mineira Metallurgia," which expects to have 11 iron mills operating within the state of Minas Geraes, in the near future, was formally inaugurated Sept. 2 at the city of Cahete, near here.

MORGAN SAILS FROM BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—E. V. Morgan, American Ambassador, departed Sept. 2 for Europe on the Conte Rosso. He will return in time for the presidential inauguration in November.

WOMEN SEEK LARGER FREEDOM BEFORE THE LAW

Leagues Work to Remove Federal and State Discriminations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Varieties of discriminations against women in federal and state laws are having the searchlight turned on them this summer by two women's organizations; the National League of Women Voters and the National Woman's Party.

The league, opposing blanket legislation as a solution, is stressing specific treatment for each case, while the Woman's Party is advocating the adoption of an "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution, eliminating all discriminating clauses at one stroke.

Mrs. William J. Carson of Philadelphia has just been appointed chairman of the committee on the legal status of women of the league to succeed Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, who resigned because of the press of professional duties at Chicago University. Mrs. Carson is a graduate of Yale Law School and before her marriage was a member of the executive staff of the national league.

"As chairman of the legal status committee, Mrs. Carson will help to direct the activities of the affiliated state leagues throughout the country toward the removal of the few bvious discriminations against women remaining on state statute books and in the constructive tasks of securing for women a larger freedom and a true equality with men before the law," a statement accompanying the announcement said.

Dr. Breckinridge before resigning compiled in collaboration with Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons a 228-page volume, entitled, "A Survey of the Legal Status of Women in the Forty-Eight States." In it questions of contractual rights, property rights, guardianship of children, marriage and divorce are covered for the entire country as well as the states.

The League's publication discloses that in 23 states a married woman has absolute right of contract and in the others is limited in various ways. In 22 states, a wife can be made to pay for the family necessities she orders, but in 26 she cannot. In eight states, the mother does not share equally with the father in the custody of the children, it is stated.

A pamphlet entitled, "The Denial of Justice to Women," based on material prepared by the legal research department of the National Woman's Party, has just been written by Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, a lawyer of Washington and Mississippi.

Some of the discriminations which the Woman's Party has culled from law books are outlined as follows:

"Women are excluded from high public offices. In Oklahoma, no woman may serve as Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer or as Superintendent of Public Instruction. In Wisconsin no woman may serve as an employee of the State Legislature.

"Women are disqualified as jurors in 27 states."

Negroes Assemble in Old Ceremony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—One of the few remaining survivals of ante bellum days in the United States was observed here on the last Sunday of August when 10,000 Negroes from southern and so-called border states assembled in Wilmington for their annual "Big Quarterly" meeting. These meetings go back 175 years, and once a year through all this time Negroes have met here on one day for worship and to renew family and friendly ties.

"Big quarterly" meetings were instituted when Negroes were not permitted to assemble in large numbers. It was the one day in the year when all restrictions regarding their assembling were removed by State laws. On such days they could come together and learn the whereabouts of members of their family from whom they had been separated.

With the abolition of slavery, the meetings were continued and for several years past they have been increasing in size. Formerly Negroes came to these meetings in carts drawn by mules or oxen.

Today they came in high-powered motorcars, motorbuses and special railway trains and steamboats chartered for the day.

VALUABLE ANDREE FIND IS MADE

TROMSOE, Norway (AP)—The day-to-day record of the Andree expedition's tramp on foot over the ice from the point where their balloon was wrecked to White Island, where its members perished, is contained in one of two notebooks found wrapped in an undershirt behind the explorer's back. Its discovery was announced by experts.

The experts said the book was the most important find yet made in connection with the record of the expedition. The other notebook contains only some geographical observations. These are on the first pages, and the rest of the book is blank.

WITWER PROPOUNDS LETTER QUESTIONNAIRE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Charles S. Witwer, dry candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the Twenty-fourth District, which takes in part of Bronx and Westchester counties, made public a letter-questionnaire on Sept. 3 which he has sent to his wet opponent in the Republican primaries, Benjamin W. Fairchild.

Requesting Mr. Fairchild to define his stand on prohibition to the extent of outlining the liquor control program with which he would supplant the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Witwer asks six questions concerning the state manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, among them the "putting within the power of Tammany Hall the designation of manufacturers of intoxicating liquor, the appointment of supervisors and bartenders of government liquor stores, and the distribution of certificates to citizens for the purchase of liquor."

Marketing Reform Urged by Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A wholly new system of food distribution in the great cities was proposed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a "farm dinner" at the Onondaga Country Club Sept. 3, when leading figures in the political and agricultural world were guests of Frank D. Barnum, Syracuse publisher.

Governor Roosevelt said he wished to see the marketing system of this State revised upon an efficiency basis at every step from the farm to the consumer. He declared that before food could be economically distributed it must be rid of the heavy burden imposed by the profiteer and the racketeer, and without alluding directly to Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, who has been conducting an inquiry into food racketeering in New York City, he declared that "it is wrong for public authorities to try this case in the newspapers first and investigate afterward."

Governor Roosevelt called attention to the fact that the spread between the wholesale and retail price of food was twice as great at present as it was a year ago, indicating that the marketing system was absorbing more and more of the price paid by the consumer.

The next two steps bringing to the farmer a fair price for his produce, Governor Roosevelt said, are "the working out of better terminal facilities and a wholly new system of city markets."

Edison Drives Electric Train

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With Thomas A. Edison at the controller, the first electrified train of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad pulled out of Hoboken on Sept. 3, carrying several hundred guests of the road, including civic and railway officials, newspapermen and technicians.

Mr. Edison, who started the train with a smoothness characteristic of an experienced engineer, said it was the first time he had touched a throttle since he started his electric car many years ago. He was escorted to the head of the train by J. M. Davis, president of the Lackawanna, and W. H. Truesdale, chairman of the board, and guided the train through the Hoboken yards and over the first half-mile of its run to Montclair.

Running-time will, it is said, be considerably reduced, although Mr. Davis was unable to say just what the schedules will be until the electrified section is tested under full schedule. The test train, with 10 cars, made the 12-mile run from Hoboken to Montclair in 20 minutes, the steam-train schedules being 24 minutes for expresses.

The power is fed to the motors automatically at a rate which accelerates the train's speed 1½ miles an hour every second of its pickup, or about four times as fast as steam trains get under way.

California Fights Fires by Smokers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—During the last five years smokers and campers started 2538 fires in the National Forests of California, according to estimates by the Forest Service.

Hence, fireproofing of California's highways is now underway in an attempt to reduce the number of fires started by careless smokers who throw burning tobacco and matches from their automobiles.

A nine-foot strip is being cleared on both sides of California's main traveled highways, it was announced by the California State Automobile Association.

The association states that experiments indicate that the clearing is having a pronounced effect on diminishing the number of fires. While there is a state law prohibiting the throwing of burning tobacco or matches on the highway, it is difficult to enforce.

WOMEN TO ANALYZE PROHIBITION GAINS

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, honorary president of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; Mrs. William H. Brown, president of the Woman's law Enforcement League; Mrs. Martha Brookings, a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, and Mrs. William M. Butler will be the principal speakers at a loyalty luncheon on Sept. 6 given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee for Law Enforcement at the Hotel Hawthorne, Salem.

The speakers will discuss the gains received from the Eighteenth Amendment and point out the dangers of repeal of the state enforcement law. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, will preside. The same group of speakers will attend the loyalty meeting in Beverly, to be held at the First Baptist Church under auspices of the Beverly Woman's Law Enforcement Committee.

CHICAGO UNTANGLING RAIL CONGESTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A three level railroad crossing is being finished here at Sixteenth and Canal Streets. One railroad dips under the street, another parallels it, and two go above it. It is one of the most complicated grade separation jobs undertaken in Chicago.

The task has been to unscramble the tracks of four railroads coming into Chicago, all crossing each other with about 10 crossings at a point where some 700 train stops are made a day.

9-FOOT CHANNEL ON MISSISSIPPI ASSURED IN TIME

But Completion of Project in Five Years Impossible, Hurley Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Assurance that the upper Mississippi River would be developed on a nine-foot channel basis was given northwest shippers by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, as he boarded the Government steamer General Allen, here to begin his inspection tour of the river which will take him to New Orleans.

Although blasting the hopes of shippers here that the project would be completed within five years, Mr. Hurley asserted that the channel development would be carried out as rapidly as sound engineering and economics and the supplying of funds by Congress would permit.

In an address before the leaders of the shipping interests in the Northwest, Mr. Hurley stated that one of the chief objects of opening the upper Mississippi to transportation is to bring the producer of farm products closer to his market.

"For many years the Federal Government has been improving the upper Mississippi," he said. "The use which has been made of the existing project of a six-foot channel has been disappointing. The Northwest is not using the present transportation facilities on the river between St. Louis and the Twin Cities to the capacity of the facilities.

"It is recognized that this is due partly to the incomplete condition of the project. The depth in many places is only four or five feet. The condition has been bettered by the construction of a power dam at Keokuk and the near completion of the Hastings lock and dam and the new lock at the Twin Cities dam.

"It must be apparent that in order to make a nine-foot channel on the upper Mississippi an economical, feasible transportation system, it will be necessary to have adequate channel facilities from St. Louis to the Gulf.

"Someone has construed the statement of the administration policy made by the President in which he said 'the completion of the Mississippi system within the next five years' to mean a completion of the channel depth ultimately required. This, of course, is a rather strained construction of his statement. Both the provision for transportation and channel depths have changed since the making of that statement, and to complete the channel depths provided for on all projects in the last rivers and harbors bill would be impossible within the five year limit.

"The Administration is intensely interested in the development of a nine-foot channel on the upper Mississippi and is in hearty accord with the people of the Northwest in their desire for the completion of this project, but it would be unfaithful to the facts by which we are confronted if I were to say that the nine-foot channel on the upper Mississippi can or will be completed within five years.

"But work has already been commenced on the stream under the direction of the President by the corps of army engineers looking to an eventual nine-foot channel. This work will be continued as rapidly as sound engineering and sound economics will permit and as funds therefor are provived by Congress."

Special Show at Woodstock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woodstock, N. Y.

AFTER two lively general exhibitions of oil paintings, the Woodstock Art Association has opened a special exhibition of small oils, drawings, etchings, lithographs, water colors and crafts, with more than 150 separate pieces. More than 75 young American artists have combined in a show made up chiefly of drawings.

The drawings of Alfeo Faggi, the sculptor, have delicate form and movement, dignity and simplicity of conception. A younger artist is Jo Rollo, whose drawings, especially a crisp and poetic "Head," offer amazing proof of ability to eliminate much of present-day confusion, and hew to the line. Other drawings of interest are by Konrad Cramer, Carl Eric Linden, Madeline Schiff, Fred Knight, Ivan Donovetsky, Julius Bloch, Paul Frankel, Andree Reullan, Paul Fiene, Frances Wood, John Nichols and Emil Ganso.

Woodstock artists have been developing their talents with lithography. To Arnold G. Arnold goes praise for his work in printing the several lithographs in the show; he entered three of his own—all scenes from the New York Public Library reading rooms. There are also lithographs by Arnold Wiltz, in his precise but poetic manner; other excellent pieces by Madeline Schiff, Jane Rogers, Bennett, Rosella Hartman and Austin Mecklem.

Among the water colorists we note work by Josef Lenhard, who has given his landscapes conviction. Albert Heckman shows several of his sparkling water colors. Rosella Hartman, Frances Wood, J. W. Taylor and N. Dirk also show water colors of interest.

Among the oils we see various schools, various manners, all alive: Judson Smith's landscape; Dorothy Gilbert's "Flowers"; Harvey Emerick's "Fruit"; H. Tedlie's "Skyline"; Herman Trunk's "Interior." A "Nude," by Ivan Donovetsky, abstractly treated; a "Head" by John Nichols, with rich coloring; a lavender-framed "Figure" by J. Sloss, and a delicate still life by May L. Dalber.

This show remains open until Aug. 30, when it will be followed by another general exhibition of oil paintings, water colors, sculpture and craft work.

Delamar Gold Mine Revived in Nevada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—Among the many old Nevada gold camps being revived through modern methods of mining and milling is the old camp of Delamar, about 30 miles southwest of Caliente, Nev., and but a short distance off the old Mormon trail from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino, Calif., established in 1846, three years before the history-making rush was started to California.

During its halcyon days in the 90's Delamar produced many million dollars worth of gold ore, which was hauled by mule team to Milford, Utah, a distance of 200 miles. Utah and Nevada in those days were infested with roving bands of outlaws, but there is no record that they ever molested any of the Delamar bullion shipments, and for a very good reason. The bullion was deposited in a round safe weighing several tons and provided with a door that could be removed only by a machinist when the consignment reached Salt Lake City.

WHAT CAREER?

The choice of school or college is a big factor in helping your son or daughter along the pathway to a successful career. It is not wise to make a decision too hastily; there may be schools not known to you that are better suited for the child's individual needs.

You will find interesting information in the announcements of schools which appear in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from all parts of the country offering various types of training.

The status of these schools has been investigated and their excellence determined. Each one welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers. Send for catalogs offered by those that attract you. And, if you wish, write us for any other information.

Educational Advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Gloucester, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Twice before I have written to the Mail Bag, but for some reason or other my letters were not published.

This summer we are staying at Gloucester. No doubt you have already heard of it because it is one of the largest fishing ports along the coast. I shall make an attempt to describe some of its interesting features.

On entering Gloucester one sees a large park called Stagefort Park. Here the townspeople hold their carnivals, parades, and outings. It is a very beautiful location, situated on the water. At one end of the park there is a public bathing beach from which residents of the city and visitors usually bathe. On a sunny day this beach is a lovely sight because the sand, which is of a very beautiful shade of gold, forms such a contrast with the dark blue of the water and the lighter blue of the sky. Some artists from the much-famed Artist Colony of East Gloucester come to paint there.

A little farther on, we come to the Fisherman's statue. This is one of the most impressive and beautiful statues in the country. It portrays a fisherman at the wheel gazing out to sea. He is dressed in oilskins and, from the expression of his face, we know that there is a storm raging, and that he is on duty. Under the statue is an inscription bearing the words:

"They that go down to the Sea in Ships."

As soon as the city raises enough money there is going to be placed a few feet away from the man a woman—the companion statue. It is to be the statue of a young woman, clutching a baby to her breast, staring and straining her eyes to see if there is a ship in sight. Under this will be the words:

"They also Serve who only Stand and Wait."

As we enter the more congested part of the city we are greeted by the most peculiar odor of drying fish. Here the various makers of fish-cakes and dried fish have their factories. In the sun on the docks, are stretched hundreds of thousands of fish drying. It is one of the most interesting sights I have ever seen. Visitors are allowed to pass through the factories. I have never been through them but I am told that they are as clean as a whistle.

Then, of course, there is the Italian district where there is a powerful odor of garlic and other herbs, but no matter how strong other odors are, there is still the inevitable odor of dried fish!

I am almost 15 and am very interested in dramatics and music (especially violin and vocal) and should love to correspond with anyone around my age. Already I have eight correspondents, but my motto is "The more the merrier," so please write.

Greetings to all the other Mail Baggers. Shirley B.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

This week I had the pleasure of meeting one of my Mail Bag correspondents from the United States, along with his father and brother. He was David W. of Battle Creek, Michigan. Although I had not seen my correspondent before, we met quite easily in the depot.

Our first day was spent at the Exhibition where we saw many things of interest. We had a good view of the Men's Marathon Swim which was quite exciting.

The next day we paid a visit to downtown Toronto where we saw many interesting things, such as the tallest building in the British Empire, the largest hotel in the British Empire; also many other fine buildings and streets. While the visitors were in Toronto I tried to show them all the things of interest, and would consider it a pleasure to do the same for other Mail Baggers. I am very grateful for the Mail Bag as it was through it this fine meeting was made possible.

I would like to hear from Mail Baggers who could visit me and also from foreign correspondents, especially from South America and France.

Denis T.

[P. S. I would be glad to send a picture of First Church of Christ Scientist, Toronto, to all those who would care for one.]

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I live in Berkeley, the University of California home. The university campus is very beautiful and has many new buildings on it, as well as some grand old relics of its earlier days which are cherished for tradition's sake.

The Greek Theater on the campus is an open-air theater patterned after Greek architecture. Many musicales and some Greek dramas have been given there. There are also great rallies held in it, at which a huge bonfire is built and cheers ring through the air. One of these is the "Ax Rally," in honor of the Stanford ax taken years ago and which has been the cause of much friendly rivalry between the two universities.

There is a memorial stadium, too, a tribute to the late coach, Andrew Smith, who coached the California "Wonder teams." It seats over 10,000 people, and during football season it is filled to capacity. This year's big game between California and Stanford will be played here.

I commute to San Francisco every day during the school week to attend the State Teachers' College there. Am studying to be a kindergarten—primary teacher and like my course very much so far, and am looking forward to my year of practice teaching which will begin the spring of next year. The college is now on a four-year basis and at the end of that time you receive an A. B. degree and your teaching credential.

In the Monitor, the Sundial, Snubs, the Home Forum, the Educational Page, the Young Folks' Page, and the editorials and general political news are the most attractive features to me. I admire its clean journalism. As I like to write letters I would be glad to receive some—from foreign countries especially. I would like to learn of kindergartens, teachers' methods, and materials used abroad. Am also interested in social service, literature, journalism, and music, especially voice. Beatrice H.

Fillmore, New York

Dear Editor:

We live near Letchworth Park, which is called the "Grand Canyon of the East." There are three beautiful falls. The Genesee River flows for miles through this deep gorge. Many thousands of people from all over visit this beauty spot yearly.

I like the "Adventures of Waddles" very much, and I paste them in a scrap book. The younger children enjoy poring over the book for hours at a time. The Monitor has helped me very much in my school work, and the teachers often ask me where I get such fine articles.

When school begins again I will be in the third year of high school. I am 14 years old and enjoy swimming, tennis, basketball, baseball, reading, drawing and painting. I have studied French and I should like to correspond with French girls, or girls in any part of the world. Marion S.

Burlington, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Don't you love to read the thousands of "Dear Editors" you receive? It shows so very plainly how interested everyone is in the Mail Bag. I think it is the grandest institution a paper could have. I always read every single letter and have translated the French ones. At least, I have translated them partially; my French is very meager!

As you have probably noticed from my address I live at the Masonic Home in New Jersey. I think it is the most beautiful spot in Burlington County, and we love it very, very much. Our grounds are quite large, and we have about six or seven buildings. There are approximately fifty children, twenty-one being girls. There are also about one or two hundred aged people.

Thank you, dear Editor, for the great opportunity you have given boys and girls to make new friends all over the world. Margaret E.

[And we should like to thank our hundreds of boy and girl correspondents for their interesting letters—without which there would be no Mail Bag!—Ed]

Perth, Western Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Until April, last year, I was attending the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne, Victoria, but about a year ago we came to Perth, Western Australia. We traveled overland by car from Melbourne, covering nearly 3000 miles. My sisters and I are now attending the Christian Science Sunday School here.

I am nearly 17 and desire to correspond with girls from any part of the world. I should like to tell them some of the experiences we had on our way across Australia, and also what our country is like. I am very interested in collecting pressed wild flowers.

Hoping to hear from some Mail Baggers, Leura May H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Irene S. (13), Willoughby, Ohio.

Dorothy K. (13), Clinton, Ms.—Interested in reading, sports.

Stella M. (14), Yakima, Wash.—Especially from eastern states. Studying piano.

Lisette B. (16), Cincinnati, Ohio.—Interested in art, music and sports.

Joyce J. (17), Denver, Colo.—Studying Spanish.

Mary Ellen B. (senior in high school), Deer Lodge, Mont.—Especially from abroad, studying French.

Katherine S. (18), Toledo, O.—Studying French.

Dorothea T. (30), Columbus, Ohio.

Lorena O. (over 20), Carlton, Minn.

Viola F. (over 20), Harrisburg, Pa.

Boys

Alfred J. (16), Calcutta, India.

Kennett Y. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from a boy living on an island. Interested in stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Young California Goes Gliding

Left: This Girl, Who Belongs to a High School Glider-Making Class in San Diego, Is Busily Engaged in Covering the Fuselage of a Sailplane. Right: Two Boys of L. T. Kittredge's Glider-Building Class Connecting the Control Wires to the Rudder of a Sailplane.

Learning How to Build and Fly Sailplanes

GERMANY had better look to her laurels, for boys and girls in this sunny California city are building gliders for themselves and flying them.

In seven junior and senior high schools; in a score of garages and on many vacant lots, young San Diegans with an expert hand are turning out gliders that compare favorably with the manufactured product.

Instead of paying the factory list price of from $400 to $1500, young Americans here are fashioning gliders which skim over the hills like sea gulls for as little as $14.

In one instance, 17 children, ranging in age from 4 to 18, built a glider from the discarded parts of old airplanes for 50 cents! And the contraption flew for four minutes!

Girl Fliers

Girls are taking quite as much interest in glider-making as the boys. They not only help with the covering of the fuselage and wings, but they fly the gliders fully as expertly as their associates.

"It costs on the average of about $35 for one of the students to build a glider," L. T. Kittredge, ex-naval aviator, who teaches a senior high school class, explained.

"The most expensive item is what we call "dope" or liquid celluloid for the spruce framework. It costs about $20, while the fabric and incidentals run to about $15.

"This particular class has completed six primary gliders, three of the secondary type and three soarers, and its students have taken more than 100 flights with no more serious mishap than a scratched nose."

Mr. Kittredge drills "safety first" into his glider makers by warning them against taking unnecessary chances.

"Don't try to be a second Lindbergh as soon as you finish your first glider," Mr. Kittredge tells his students. "Make at least 50 short hops along the level ground until you learn the feel of your ship and test it out. Then you can take off from the hill."

Mr. Kittredge took the glider manufacturers to task for trying to take glider making out of the reach of youngsters by legislation.

Home-Made Ships

"By requiring analyses and tests, they make it impossible for these boys and girls to have gliders. They fail to realize that by learning on their own home-made ships, the youngsters will soon be ready to have a real one," he said.

Glider flying is invaluable for the prospective aviator, Mr. Kittredge declared. A glider pilot can learn heavier-than-air machine flying in less than half the time required for the novice, the instructor contends.

Hawley Bowlus, American glider champion, is available to the young glider builders as a consulting designer.

John Prodanovich, 15, was the designer of the 50-cent glider. He and his comrades made the framework out of one of Martin Jensen's discarded old Jennies that is rotting at the Ryan airport here. A handlebar from a wrecked motorcycle served as the "stick," while the wings were covered with muslin donated by the men at the marine base.

"This is only a beginner," young John said with shining eyes as he surveyed the glider. "Just wait until you see our soarer."

Early "Rail-Roads"

WHAT romance lies behind the giant tracts along which the modern engines run! Like most things these railways had small beginnings, and their history in England can be traced back to the days when coal was a new fuel there. Wood and charcoal were used for heating purposes until early in the seventeenth century, when the immense forests which covered Great Britain gradually began to disappear. Coal was then used in its stead, but it was found difficult to convey the mineral from the collieries to the factories.

Roads in those days were so bad that coal could only be carried at great expense. This difficulty was slightly improved by laying parallel strips of stone and wood wide enough apart for the cart wheels to run upon, and a track of ashes between upon which a horse could walk in comfort. These stone tracks eventually narrowed down to wooden rails.

The wood rails were pegged down to sleepers about two feet apart, the space between still being filled with ashes to provide a comfortable walking surface for the horses.

Most of these rails were arranged so that the wagons full of coal ran down-hill for the greater part of the journey, thus saving the horse's energy. On the level, or on slight up-hill tracks, the wagon man walked beside his horse and encouraged it with wisps of hay!

When a steep descent was reached, the horse was unharnessed and fastened to the back of the wagon, which was controlled with brakes by the wagoner.

The top surface of the wooden rails was protected by iron strips. From these "plates" arose the use of iron strips which are still called plates. A "plate-layer" on the railway is a man who lays the rails.

These primitive railways in time spread from collieries to ironworks. Eventually the canal companies adopted them as feeds for their traffic.

During the early years of the nineteenth century about 30 of these railways were laid down in England, some of them being as long as 30 miles. The tracks belonged to traders or to carriers, the horses being supplied by the owners of the lines. This method of transport was soon abandoned when the steam locomotive was invented, and today there is no need for drivers to encourage their engines with wisps of hay!

The Necessity Pigmy Golf Course

By MABEL SPICER GILL

Part I

THEY were four disconsolate boys who sat on the curb opposite the Wave Crest Miniature Golf Course. No one spoke, but when from time to time a party of grown-ups would leave or enter the course, or a burst of laughter or a shout would float across the street, the four would sigh in chorus.

Finally Roger Stone, the eldest of the four, ordinarily a merry, laughing-eyed lad, made an effort to be cheerfull. "Well, what have we to grumble about anyway? Children are allowed to play every Saturday morning, aren't they?"

Bud Thornton snapped: "Once a week! Who can qualify for a tournament, playing only once a week?"

"Nobody!" moaned Jack Elliot, throwing a pebble across the street.

"But they charge us only half price," urged Roger as another effort at cheerfulness.

His younger brother Leonard groaned: "Stop trying to talk like a Fourth of July celebration, Roger. Ten cents is enough for children. A quarter is a lot of money."

"Twenty-five cents," volunteered Bud and lasped into silence."

Silence.

More and more silence.

Roger's Idea

Then Roger suddenly jumped to his feet and made a speech. "How stupid we are to sit here whining! This course belongs to the grown-ups. They don't want kids romping about, cutting up their fairways and greens. What would we think if our parents hung around and wanted to use our playgrounds?"

A shout of laughter went up from the other three.

"Picture Dad feeling hurt because he was chased off the ball field!" chuckled Leonard.

"I have an idea," continued Roger. "Let's build a course of our own."

The others stared at him open-mouthed for a minute; then Leonard shouted, "Great, Kiddo! Why didn't you think of that before?"

"How could I, before the idea came to me?" retorted Roger.

Jack leaped to his feet, exclaiming, "Well, that is a fine idea. Let's begin this minute."

Bud continued to sit on the curb and look forlorn. "Where could we build it?" he wished to know.

"In our yard. Between our house and yours, Jack. What do you say? There is lots of room. I'm sure our parents won't mind," replied Roger.

Bud shrugged and asked again, "Where will you get the things to make it from?"

Roger thought quickly and replied, "In the attic, the basement, the back yard—and everywhere."

"You will need some money," Bud told him.

"We'll earn it," chorused the other three.

"Who will help you build it? You kids can't build a golf course alone," continued Bud in a minor key.

The chorus chanted, "Dad will."

Roger laughed as he said, "Go ahead, Bud, with your questions. They give me ideas; obstacles always do. You know they say necessity is the mother of invention."

Jack suggested good-naturedly, "Bud, you are splendid at thinking up obstacles. Let the rest of us plan the fairways and greens, while you invent the hazards."

At once Bud dropped his gloom and exclaimed eagerly, "I'd like nothing better! When I am a man I am going to be an engineer, so I might as well begin now. This is going to be a course that is different—the stiffest, trickiest course you ever saw!"

That evening at dinner the new golf course was the only subject of discussion in the three households, and after dinner the three families met on the lawn between the Stone and the Elliot residences. The boys' parents consented to their building an 18-hole course on the lawn, provided they did not disturb the trees and shrubs. Also they agreed that several of these should be of concrete, if built under the trees where the grass was thin. Their fathers offered to help make the concrete and to do anything else that might prove too difficult for the boys.

Such a ransacking of attics and basements! Such a searching of backyards and garages! Such a drawing of plans and making of lists!

Next Morning

By school time the next morning the boys had just about decided what they wished. Roger and Jack were up early and had the course mapped out before breakfast. Bud had visited the entire neighborhood in search of material for hazards, while Leonard had been busy making lists of everything he heard mentioned.

All the children of the neighborhood were invited to take part in the enterprise and to contribute boards, sand, tin cans, bricks, stones, nails, bread pans, and anything that might make a hazard through which golf balls could be shot.

In his attic Roger discovered some boards that had never been used. They were exactly the kind he wished—one inch by four inches—and there were enough of them to build the form for the first hole. This they started as soon as they came home from school and it was finished before dinner, ready for action.

The fairway of the first hole was four feet by twenty feet and terminated in an octagonal seven-foot green, having a tomato can sunk in the center for the cup. The top had been cut out of the can with one of those new can-openers that leave a neat rim around the top. Through the bottom were driven several nail-holes, so that when it rained the water would drain through. These holes were driven from the inside of the can and this left the bottom smooth, so as not to scratch the fingers when the ball was taken out. The boards were placed on edge and held in place by wooden pegs driven on both sides of them. The grass had already been cut as short as possible and now the boys rolled it carefully.

Each boy owned his own balls and a putter, a putter being the only club needed for most miniature golf courses, and all were eager to have a try at the first hole before beginning to build the others. Roger made it in three, Jack in two, Bud in five, and then Leonard won the honors by making it in one.

"Too easy," declared Bud. "Now watch me invent some hazards."

Inside, against the boards, on each side of the fairway, several feet from the green, he placed a box, so as to leave an opening of a foot and one-half for the balls to pass through. Again each of the four played. But this time their scores were quite different.

"You see, after all that is what you call a mental hazard. There is plenty of room for the ball to go between the boxes," commented Roger. "Now give us another, Bud."

Bud removed the boxes, then set seven bricks on end in a circle in the middle of the fairway, the bricks being far enough apart to allow the balls to pass between them. His third hazard was a chair set half way along the fairway, and his fourth a row of pegs stuck in the sod across the fairway several inches apart.

Roger exclaimed enthusiastically, "This idea of changing hazards would be great for people who have only room for a few holes. You have hit on a big idea, Bud. If you had three fairways of different shapes and three adjustable hazards for each of them, you would have a nine-hole course right there."

Later, when the course was completed, as a permanent hazard for hole No. 1, Bud made a ridge across the fairway, five feet from the green, by raising the sod and placing sand under it. Beyond the ridge the sod was cut away for two feet and the space filled with sand. For this hole, the boys after much practice decided upon two strokes as par, that is as the number of strokes in which it might reasonably be expected to put the ball in the cup. Once in a while somebody made a "birdie," that is, they made it in less strokes than par, but more often the score mounted to three or four or even more.

Most of the lumber for the other forms was salvaged from abandoned sheds and fences. The tees from which the first stroke in each fairway was taken were squares of old door mats, carpet and rugs.

Hole No. 2 caused much amused comment. It consisted of a straight concrete fairway and grass putting green separated by a mound across which had been sunk the foot of a single-width iron bedstead, so that the ball must pass between the upright spokes to enter the green. The fairway was the width of the bedstead, while the green was twice as wide and octagonal.

Perhaps by the time you have read about the other 16 holes you can guess why this was called the Necessity Pigmy Golf Course. And perhaps you will have decided that it would be great fun to build one of your own and to tell the editor of your hazards you have invented, and curious shapes for the forms.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

The Adventures of Waddles

WHILE SKETCHING THIS SUBURBAN VIEW, I HEARD A VOICE SAY, "PEEK-A-BOO!"
WHEN I ASKED, "ARE YOU BEAST OR BIRD?" ANOTHER "PEEK-A-BOO" WAS HEARD.
"OH, WELL," SAID I, "IT'S LEFT FOR ME TO SKETCH JUST ONLY WHAT I SEE."
THEN FROM A ROCK BULL FROG AROSE AND STRUCK A MOST ARTISTIC POSE.

Goats as Pets

HAVE any of you ever thought how easy, pleasant and profitable it might be to keep a goat? Even if you have not a field or a piece of spare land where a goat may be tethered all day, a large well-ventilated dry shed will serve your purpose.

Goats are of many different breeds, chief of which are the following: The Alpine, black with white markings; the Anglo-Nubian, a short-coated black-and-tan variety; the English, black and white; the Irish, shaggy-haired. The Toggenberg is a Swiss goat, mouse-colored and of a docile disposition; the Welsh goat is like the Irish, but smaller. There are also, of course, many cross-breeds. The English goat is a useful one to start with. It is inexpensive, a good milker, hardy and easy to handle.

Your chief care must be feeding. When a goat is pastured you must avoid tethering on the same piece of ground. For a goat likes a varied menu. If you have no suitable land but can tether on a common, the different kinds of grasses, bushes and gorses will be highly appreciated. Pastured goats need a drink of clean water at least once a day, and should never be left where there is no shadow when the sun is hot.

Be careful to see that your goat has a proper collar and chain, fastened to a staple that can be easily driven into the ground, and that there is no danger of his getting entangled in the chain.

In winter, when the goat is stall fed, the following are some of many kinds of food you may give: oil-cakes, mangolds, lentils, peas, beans, clover-hay, vetch and lucerne and any kind of vegetable and fruit. Goats do not like to be milked by more than one person and are clever at knowing strangers and playing up to them.

Milking should be done quickly and cleanly and the udders should be quite emptied. As a rule two milkings, in the early morning and at evening, are sufficient. The best way to learn to milk is to pay a visit to the nearest farm and watch the cowman. Do not hope to be an expert in a day but persevere. Goats' milk is excellent for babies and very good for custards, blancmanges and with stewed fruit. Clotted cream and cheese may be made from the milk.

Goats like company, and if they have always been used to being with one another, will bleat lamentably when separated. It is best to keep a kid with its mother even when it is weaned until another kid is born.

You can start goat-keeping with a young kid that has been weaned or a nanny that is in milk. The males have an unpleasant smell and cannot be kept near the house.

These are just the simple elementary rules about goats, but there is a great deal more to know about such things as rearing kids, and goat-keeping for profit which you will find in any good book on the subject.

Key to Puzzle

1. Three tree, tee.
2. Began, bean, ban.
3. Pound, pond, pod.
4. Heart, heat, hat.
5. Spent, sent, set.
6. Fruit, frit, fit.
7. Bread, bead, bad.
8. Spoon, soon, son.
9. Drawn, dawn, Dan.
10. Shout, shot, hot.

JIMMY: "What do you see?"
SUSAN: "Nothing."
JIMMY: "What do you smell?"
SUSAN: "Nothing."
JIMMY: "It tastes just wonderful, what is it? Only one guess now."
SUSAN: "Chuckles—why that's too easy, Jimmy."

Good Candy for all the family. Five natural fruit flavors. Five cents.

If you do not find Chuckles, write to FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Ill.

Chuckles

a reliable guide to schools

WHEN you are considering the choice of a school for your son or daughter consult the advertisements of schools published in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from every section of the United States, and from other countries, offering education in academic and vocational subjects.

When accepting advertisements from schools, the Monitor takes into account their character and standing, in order to make the school advertising columns a dependable guide. Each school welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers.

Look at the school advertisements in the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. Send for catalogues offered by those that interest you. If you need further information, don't hesitate to write to us.

The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE HOME FORUM

Quarries for Literary Men

IT IS said of Jean Paul Richter, German essayist and humorist, that, during his student days and while preparing for authorship, he culled from his reading, study, and observation many extracts to be gathered into books for future use. The notebooks contained a kind of repertory of all the natural sciences, rare clippings, pertinent reviews and anecdotes, bits of biography, history, or travel, as well as his daily observations of nature. These books he called his quarries. What a mine of riches they became to him in mature years, when his repeated successes brought such intensive work as left little time for study and research! Laying aside his pen, "Jean Paul," as he was familiarly called, had given to the world sixty-five volumes of tales, romances, and essays—an accomplishment which might not have been possible without that quarry of annotated references and helps.

Other authors, also, have had rich quarries of their own from which to draw inspiration, themes, or plots; and the extraordinary use which they have made of such collections, as well as the patience with which they have prepared themselves for their work, is a revelation to one who does not know what painstaking effort is needed to master, in any chosen direction, the technique of writing. To be sure, today there are many short-cut methods in journalism, but, even then, someone has had to quarry the plain facts, the raw material, the unverified items, and hew them into shape for reference books, technical libraries, maps, prepared interest tables, records of every kind.

The most efficient publishing houses and writer's offices have all these quarried materials at their finger's ends, as it were, ready to sweep a fact into place in the twinkling of an eye. Close at hand, too, are the telephone, the wireless, the cable, air mail, and special deliveries, motion picture photography, and radiography, all communicating lines to and from the world's great quarries of information. Addison had no such quickly opened mines to communicate with when he was preparing the Spectator for press; but, before beginning to publish his little periodical, he had amassed three folios of manuscript material from which to draw. The articles in this news-magazine, if such it may be called, were essays written in the most finished literary style; and they were couched in chaste and perfect English, fashioned in the mental quarries of a well-equipped intellect.

Samuel Butler had for many years kept what he called a "commonplace book," in which he deposited not only precepts gathered from his reading, but such remarks, similitudes, allusions, or inferences as occasion prompted or inclination produced—thoughts which were generated from his own observation and thinking, and which might be applied to some future purpose. "Hudibras," his most popular satire, is rarely read today, but it is one of the most frequently quoted books in the language and many of its sayings have become household expressions. For example:

"To swallow gudgeons ere they 're catch'd,
And count their chickens ere they 're hatch'd;"

and another:

"True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shined upon."

Or, who but Butler could give such a definition of a critic as this:

"He was in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analytic;
He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side."

Perhaps no one else, in ancient or in modern times, ever set in motion such an array of human industry quarries, all at the same time and for the same lofty purpose, as did Pericles when he gave to the Athenian people the idea of self-government, and for thirty years turned the revenues of war into channels of art, beauty, and usefulness. He so infused everybody with his superb ideals that, all along the road from the marble quarries to the Acropolis, a constant procession went back and forth, hauling, tugging, lifting materials for the beautiful Parthenon that was to crown the summit of the hill. Through the genius of Pericles each one found his own kind of work to do—masons, carvers, braziers, goldsmiths, painters, and sculptors. Everywhere latent talent was discovered and brought forth, writers, actors, musicians, teachers—all were needed to complete and perfect the work of this city beautiful in the Golden Age of Greece. Pericles, himself, was a good quarryman, and, for the most part, drew his learning and statecraft from the great people of his time. Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Socrates, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Empedocles, and Democritus, all were the near contemporaries of Pericles; all delved into quarries of new ideas, and the work of all belonged to the vast mine of literary wealth from which Pericles quarried. A great orator, musician, statesman, and financier, Pericles was also a practical leader and so inspired the people with his own clear vision that he is said to have "set a whole city full of lazy people at work building a temple far greater in its rich simplicity than the world had ever seen." Pericles worked in a living quarry of high ideals.

Aristotle, probably the most learned man of ancient times, sought both in nature and in books for a right understanding of man and the universe; for twenty years he quarried, as a student of Plato, in the realm of ideas, and for over twenty centuries exerted an unprecedented influence upon European culture; while his "History of Animals," in many volumes, which he based upon personal research, still is a marvel to modern naturalists.

Augustus made the proud boast that he found Rome a place of brick and left it a city of marble, but the commercial prosperity that followed made possible the leisure which resulted in the writings of Virgil, Horace, Ovid and Livy. The grammarians and scholars of Alexandria, gathering from the Greek quarries of learning that which was most worthy, annotating and classifying it; the group of learned men under Charlemagne, salvaging from the débris of the Dark Ages some remnants of the natural science, art, and culture of the past and making it applicable to the Renaissance; the French plead, translating the classics and adapting them to the spirit of a new age; these are like so many bridges spanning the vast quarries of antiquity, over which some few treasures of art and literature have been carried into the arena of modern times.

Nor have the literary connoisseurs of our own period been unaware of these deep mines of learning out of which their own resources have been gathered; as the prefaces of many modern books indicate, notably the delightful preface to a little volume of intimate personal memories by Joseph Conrad. This writer of imperishable prose typifies the modern trend and leads us into a quarry of words, where some of the former methods of studying and teaching literature are being recast into a miracle of word-sense, and the deep-sea soundings of a new literary Renaissance in both prose and poetry.

C. S. S.

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General View From the Temple of Sibilla

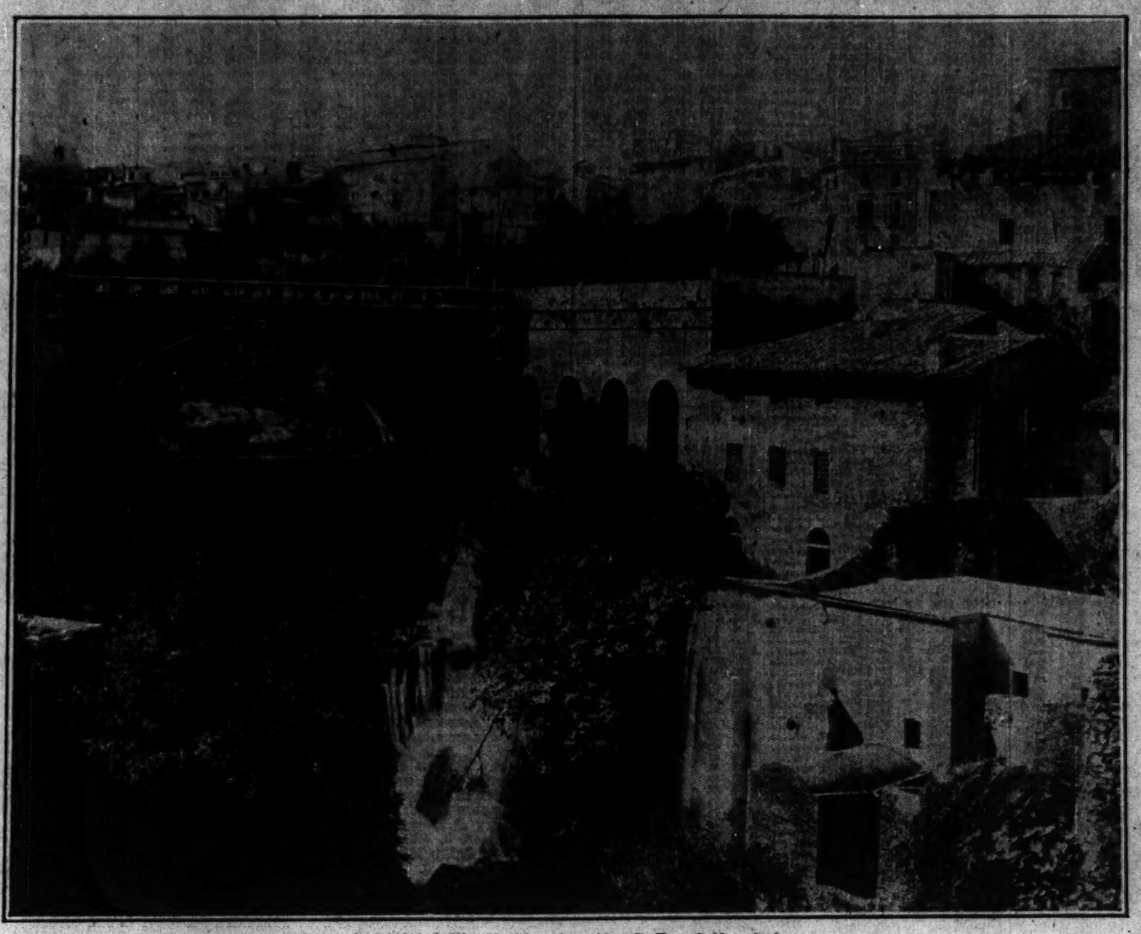
ARTISTS and archæologists find ever new delight in Tivoli, the ancient Tibur. The historian and the student associate it with Imperial Rome and the great literati of that day. But the business man, the engineer, or the manufacturer, finds much interest in the industrial features offered by the falls of the Anio, and in the stupendous masses of travertine upon which the greater part of Tivoli is built.

The northern ledge of the hill of Tivoli overhangs the deep gorge of the Anio which at this point makes a leap of over three hundred feet to the level of the valley below. The river flows round the hill on the north and east; on the east is the great waterfall, formed by cutting two tunnels and diverting the water, for the protection of the town from inundations. From the outfall of these streams a series of smaller waterfalls, or cascades, is formed, giving an abundance of water power for many industries in the town itself, and furnishing power for electrical plants in Rome and adjacent towns.

With a population of about fifteen thousand, Tivoli also seems to be the center of an extensive agricultural district, where small grains, fruits, and vegetables find a ready market. The surrounding vineyards and olive orchards are well cultivated and very fruitful. The people are industrious, and, for the most part, do not depend upon the tourist business to any great extent. The chief attractions for passing visitors today are the remains of two temples of the Augustan age, and the Renaissance garden of the Villa d'Este.

This interesting view of a portion of industrial Tivoli is as one sees it from the ledge upon which the ancient temples stand. It presents a realistic picture of the water flowing under the arched bridge of Gregriano, spreading into pools, and falling in beautiful cascades over shrub-shaded rocks, or emptying out from the side of some factory where it has served its purpose, and flowing down to water the valley below.

There is a wild natural charm and a medieval atmosphere about Tivoli, whether one views it from the industrial side, or, whether, standing on the bridge, one looks beyond the ruins of classic temples centuries old, to the surrounding hills and pleasant valleys. Everywhere it is the same beautiful scenery that delighted Horace, Ovid, Virgil, and others of the illustrious age of Augustus, and which they took such pains to describe.



Industrial Tivoli, Showing the Falls of the Anio

A Happy Street

Leaving behind the rush of the city, the Loiterer walked leisurely across the Common and on up to a certain spot on Beacon Hill, Boston, to find himself in an eighteenth century atmosphere and environment. The narrow cobbled street was edged with red bricks, in a sidewalk of irregular surface, worn into alternate bumps and hollows by the footsteps of a century and more. Small houses with perpendicular fronts, dotted with small-paned windows, rested squarely on the edge of the sidewalk, so that one stepped directly from the street into the house. Old-time brass knockers rested on closed doors.

One knocker vaunted the name of a New World financier graved deeply across its widest part. Another bore the name of its owner of Colonial days, the edges of the cutting but little dulled by the elements. All the street lay quiet in the final rays of a daylight-saving sun. A century and half ago when the houses were built everything must have looked quite as it did now, the Loiterer mused; but a whimsical smile crossed his lips as he recalled that in those staid New England days there was no artificial custom of changing the clocks to prolong the evening until nearly nine, when respectable Bay colonists were seeking their beds. And as he admired the charming Colonial doorways he could but think how far more pleasing for friends to announce themselves by lifting the knocker and letting it resound with a gentle clang than to be roused by the startling peal of an electric bell.

The Loiterer paused before one door that stood hospitably open to admit the perfumed summer air. Just inside sat a woman; a typical descendant of those early residents. She was rocking rhythmically, her knitting needles swiftly fashioning the mesh of a tiny garment. Her calm quietude and unessential occupation seemed in the nature of a rebuke to the speed and hurry of the present, with its ceaseless urge to go somewhere, only to arrive and start almost at once for somewhere else. A sleepy cat stretched luxuriously at her feet. Almost the woman said good afternoon to the passer-by, as possibly the people of those houses did in an earlier century. The Loiterer looked wistfully at the homelike scene, and regretted the change to the usual tightly closed front door of 1930, beyond which even friends may hardly penetrate without special invitation. Surely this was a happy street!

The objective of this Loiterer was in the next block, an early American house also. Its narrow rooms rose one story above another, three in height. The same family with the same name had occupied it without break since those romantic and adventurous days when it was built, a name that by right of famed literary achievement is a classic in New England. The Loiterer often had enjoyed the writings of that genius, and today he claims friendship with the gracious owner of the house. Aristocratic ancestors in oil look down upon her kindly from fine old frames hung on the walls. And, he soliloquized, she is a worthy representative of those dignified women and noble men. Indeed, in grace and charm, in wit and brilliant repartee, and in fine courage, his descendant in a land of vast, of modern times is surely their peer.

But there was one wholly modern, if not advanced, member of the family—the dog Timmy. Timmy was an Irish terrier, long the petted and dominating head of the household, and had he been the human head of the house he could hardly have received more attention or had his every wish more observed. Where he wanted to go, his mistress went. Where he chose to stop, there she stopped. During the interview he lay quietly at his mistress's feet on an exquisitely beautiful rug from the looms of Persia. Then suddenly he arose, turned toward the guest, and began to bark. His mistress said, "Hush, Timmy!" but Timmy chose not so to do. He barked some more, as if he felt that the guest had taken enough of his mistress's attention from himself. Indeed, he stood up and barked until leave was taken.

It was truly time to go. And making adieus, the guest departed from the lovely home with its charming hostess—and sagacious dog—and wended his way down the eighteenth century street, past the little old houses, out onto Beacon Street and the Common, back into the year nineteen hundred and thirty.

In the Tennessee Bluegrass

The estate was called "The Beeches" for reasons more valid and evident than is usual in places named for natural objects of insecure tenure. The beeches had always been there, gray trunks etched on a cleared green hillside from which less favored growth had been removed.

The big house sat, low and white, on the knoll that bonneted a gradual rise of the bluegrass land. At its foot the pike swerved lazily aside from even so gentle an exertion as this ascent, and its granite whiteness gleamed hotly in the midday sun, and now and then breathed puffs of ash-like dust. Between the house and the road spread an expanse of tall green grass, which, when the pike exhaled its dusty breath, bent in undulating, languid waves that finally accomplished the task of reaching the top, and breaking at the foot of the stone wall encircling the garden. Even the dust failed to film this greenness, though around the feet of the beeches it showed wave-caps of gray and purple pennyroyal that threw off a drowsy fragrance.

The tangy sweetness of the odor floated up and across the coping and penetrated the green shutters that extended entirely across the wide front of the house. One always counted the odd narrow windows—thirty-eight of them—like vertical-lidded, Argus eyes—watching.

In respect to these windows and the uncompromising barrenness of its front otherwise, the house was not typical, either of the period or of the locality, which craved pillared porticoes and wide verandas to express its idea of hospitality. Once the house had expressed the desire for repose on the part of a pioneer who laid a railroad across the wilderness, and it yet bore the look of far-seeingness and strength that had made him a man of action

Like a Comet

Of all my experience in these wanderings through the wilderness, that which is most indelibly printed on my memory and which I love most to recall is the boat journey along the canals and across the lagoons. Never shall I forget the evening hour when our cart reached the little port of Beliapatam, on the shore of the lagoon into which the Valarpattanam expands just before reaching the sea. The place nestled among palm trees; and, as we drove down to the shore of the lagoon, the white, brown, and green tints contrasted strangely with the greyish-blue, silvery expanse of water. Blue smoke rose from the squat houses and palm-leaf huts, and the chanting of priests came to our ears from the shadowy interior of a wooden pagoda. Not a breath stirred the air, for the stillness of the hot hours lingered, and the waters of the lagoon were unruffled. Huge, leafy trees resembling maples shaded the narrow dock in which the boats were lying, closely packed, as if inlaid in metal, many of them piled high with bales of vivid colours. The roads leading to this dock were lined with houses, from these were wafted odours of tea, spices, and fruits. . . .

We examined the boats carefully. They were dug-outs, about twenty-five feet in length, hollowed tree trunks with long outriggers, for the oarsmen stood to their work. There was a well-made linen awning over the middle, arched and tightly stretched, resembling the tilt used on wagons in Germany. Between the roof and the edge of the boat was a narrow space through which the passengers could look out. In front of this cabin was an unroofed platform about six feet long, for use in the cooler hours of the day when it was not necessary to seek shelter from the sun. The floor was covered with clean bamboo matting and with a number of cushions. The boats were very narrow, no wider than a camp bed. . . .

Our baggage was transferred to the boats, and the bullock cart started on its homeward journey that very night. In little more than an hour, we set off under the starlight. . . .

The stars were scintillating as I crept out of the cabin. Beneath me they sank into fathomless abysses, motionless, without a twinkle, looking like diamonds on coal-black silk. Between two sparkling hemispheres, the sky and its reflection, dark and naked bodies were swaying, intercepting the light of the stars in the sky and the images in the water. The oars dipped, and then rose as if from molten silver, as the water flowed sparkling and glittering over the blades. . . .

Like a comet with a long tail, the boat was hastening through a shoreless universe glittering with heavenly sparks. Nowhere could I make out any land. We were in the middle of the lagoon, this expansion of the sluggish stream, slowly moving seawards over the ooze that had been forming through the ages. I dipped my hand into the water, and instantly it was encased in silver. . . . Towards midnight, bluish pinnacles of cloud made their appearance in the light of the rising moon, which showed above the jungle like an ore-tinted sickle.—WALDEMAR BONSELS, in "An Indian Journey."

Tuscan Paëse

Behind Belcaro, above the great plain of Pian del Lago, which was once a lake, are the long, gently-sloping heights of La Montagnuola, in the spring flush of budding woods, bathed in a sunny bluish haze and dappled with tiny white hamlets glittering in the sun . . . and far up in the wood there is a lonely little paëse, probably only a peasant farm. I see it every morning from my window, a little to the right of Belcaro. There it stands, shining in the bright morning sun, now and then smoke rises from it, or a window-pane reflects the sunlight and gleams for a few moments as brightly as the light in an arc-lamp. I have tried to find the name of the place on a map; but in vain. In the evening, in the bluish dusk, when the whole of the vast landscape becomes like a limitless bowl filled with violets, a light is sometimes lit far away, in the direction of the unknown paëse—a little, lonely, golden light far away amongst the violet hills. Then I imagine myself in the place where the light is lit. I see the house, a Tuscan homestead, grimly shut from the road by a high, grey wall, silent and closed like the motionless face of an old peasant. High up in the wall there are only a couple of suspicious-looking grated round openings. But on the inside the house is open, the high, outstanding steps lead up to the arcade along the upper storey, the arcade under which the maize cobs are hung up to dry in the autumn, the shelled spathes lying in great heaps in the corners. . . .

From the arcade I go into the large kitchen—the dark, roomy, untidy and homely Tuscan kitchen, where the hams are hanging from the rafters and the fire is glowing on the hearth, where an oil lamp with double burners sheds a drowsy light on the bare pitch-pine table, polished bright by many elbows. This cannot be the lamp that I see from so far away—the light is much too feeble. It must be the fire on the hearth, on which the soup is being cooked for the evening meal. . . . In the flickering red glimmer the women of the house go to and fro, straight-backed, tight-waisted, broad-hipped. They are setting the table—I see the coarse tablecloth . . . the large, round, loaf, dusty with flour outside and grey inside when you cut a slice from it; I see the knives, which are of iron, with handles of worn, whitish metal.

Round about the room the men of the house sit waiting, tired and silent, their backs bent and their hands upon their knees. Now they come forward and sit down to the table—I see the handsome faces, the chiselled features, the warm-hued skin, the white teeth—I see the Minestra being served out with a deep tin ladle. . . .

Suddenly I can see no more, because the light is put out, and perhaps it was only a charcoal-burner's fire in the wood. But every fresh sunny morning my little nameless paëse stands there shining on the mountain. This morning it stands shining there again—and round about it the woods are clothed in the rose-brown tints of spring. Up, through the spring woods runs a white road, a gleaming white and lonely road, disappearing over the ridge of the mountains. — JOHANNES JORGENSEN, in "Jörgensen, an Autobiography." Translated from the Danish by [illegible]

Man as Proof

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE WHOM the Christian world accepts as the Way-shower announced the glad tidings, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." But it is possible that the gladness of these tidings would soon have died out of the hearts around him had he not gloriously fulfilled this mighty promise for their benefit. He defined eternal Life and led others to a fuller realisation of it than they had ever dreamed possible. "This is life eternal," he declared, "that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Throughout his entire mission he was constantly proving to those who followed him that the divine nature is eternal, and that the real selfhood of man is the manifestation or likeness of God.

A perfect example of the Master's way of working among the people is to be found in that tenderly beautiful episode, as narrated by Mark, when a ruler of the synagogue sought out Jesus and implored the great healer to come and help his little daughter, who lay within the shadow of death. With ever ready compassion and complete assurance, Jesus immediately went with him. But as they neared the house, friends came toward them with the news that the child had died, and that it was useless to trouble the Master any further. With words which have rung down through the centuries Jesus instantly reassured Jairus, saying, "Be not afraid, only believe."

What did Jesus mean? This question, too, has come down through the centuries, and in our day its answer has been fully revealed in Christian Science. Through this teaching the world is beginning to understand that Jesus' works were practical demonstrations of his doctrine, and that his understanding of the divine nature lifted him above the fear of or belief in death. Undeterred by the conviction in the ruler's household that "the last enemy" was holding sway, unmoved by the scornful laughter which greeted his assurance of over present Life, Jesus entered the room where the child lay, and called to her to rise, doubtless with the same expectancy of response as a mother feels when she wakes her child from sleep, "and straightway the damsel arose."

In the light of Christian Science this achievement is seen to be not in the least supernatural, but, rather, a scientific demonstration of the Master's understanding of the nature of God and of man as reflecting the only living and true God. And this proof was given, not simply that one little child might be restored to health and the parents comforted, but in order that all might more abundantly realise eternal Life and know the real, spiritual man's unity with God, which Jesus understood so well.

Mrs. Eddy, who discovered the Science by which Christ Jesus wrought his healing works, thus writes on page 303 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God, without the image and likeness of Himself, would be a nonentity, or Mind unexpressed. He would be without a witness or proof of His own nature." Thus man in God's image is seen to be inseparable from God and indispensable to Him. Infinite Mind, Love, Spirit, being ever present, man, the reflection of Mind, must be ever present and must show forth the nature of God's being.

Christ Jesus always beheld this true idea or reflection of God. So vividly aware was he of the perfection of spiritual reality that he was able to unsee and to prove false every phase of seeming evil, together with its discord and limitation, and its spurious claims to be either cause or effect. Through the study of Christian Science all may learn to do the same. In so far as we recognise man—the real man—as the ever present proof of God's nature we overcome the counterfeit presentments of a material sense of law, intelligence, or substance, expressed in the manifold variants of evil, and so lay hold upon more abundant life—eternal, harmonious being. Paul put this very clearly when he wrote to the Christian workers at Ephesus, "That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." "True holiness," Christian Science interprets as wholeness, the perfection which is to be found only in the spiritual sense of being. Under the marginal heading "Basis of health and immortality," Mrs. Eddy writes in the textbook, Science and Health (pp. 339, 340): "You conquer error by denying its verity. Our various theories will never lose their imaginary power for good or evil, until we lose our faith in them and make life its own proof of harmony and God."

September

We did not see her drape the hills
with blue,
But every little valley has some clue
That she is hereabout. The whole
day long
A late cicada drones his strident song,
The yellow grasses make a crinkling
sound,
When light winds blow, and to the
ground
The ripening pine cones gently fall,
And chipmunk answers chipmunk,
call for call.
Fireweed unbinds her tresses from
their sheaf,
The froward dogwood flaunts a crimson leaf;
The countryside becomes a busy room,
With autumn's fabrics hanging in the
loom.

MARY F. RICHARDSON.

The Smell of Carrots

The stables at Monkland Court were as large as many country houses. Accommodating thirty horses, they were at present occupied by twenty-one, including the pony of little Ann. For height, perfection of lighting, gloss, shine and purity of atmosphere they were unequalled in the county. It seemed indeed impossible that any horse could ever so far forget himself in such a place as to remember that he was a horse. Every morning a little bin of carrots, apples and lumps of sugar was set close to the main entrance, ready for those who might desire to feed the dear inhabitants.

Reined up to a brass ring on either side of their stalls with their noses toward the doors, they were always on view from nine to ten, and would stand with their necks arched, ears pricked and coats gleaming, wondering about things, soothed by the faint hissing of the still busy grooms, and ready to move their noses up and down the moment they saw someone enter.

In a large loose-box at the end of the north wing Barbara's favourite chestnut hunter, . . . having heard her footstep, was standing quite still with his neck turned. He had been crumping up an apple placed amongst his feed, and his senses struggled between the lingering flavour of that delicacy, and the perception of a sound with which he connected carrots. When she unlatched his door, and said, "Hal," he at once went towards his manger, to show his independence, but when she said: "Oh! very well!" he turned round and came towards her. His eyes, which were full and of a soft brilliance, under thick chestnut lashes, explored her all over. Perceiving that her carrots were not in front, he elongated his neck, let his nose stray round her waist, and gave her gauntletted hand a nip with his lips. Not tasting carrot, he withdrew his nose, and snuffed. Then stepping carefully so as not to tread on her foot he bunted her gently with his shoulder, till with a quick manœuvre he got behind her and breathed low and long on her neck. Even this did not smell of carrots, and putting his muzzle over her shoulder against her cheek he slobbered a very little. A carrot appeared about the level of her waist, and hanging his head over, he tried to reach it. Feeling it all firm and soft under his chin, he snuffled again, and gave her a gentle dig with his knee. But still unable to reach the carrot, he threw his head up, withdrew, and pretended not to see her. And suddenly he felt . . . something soft against his nose. He suffered this in silence, laying his ears back. The softness began pulling on his muzzle. Pricking his ears again, he puffed back a little harder, with more curiosity, and the softness was withdrawn. He perceived suddenly that he had a carrot in his mouth.—JOHN GALSWORTHY, in "The Patrician."

Song of the Lark

(Normandy)

The larks are singing in the Norman summer,
Soaring above the stretches of gray sand
And pouring floods of notes like rain of silver
Through the bright air upon this storied land.

They lead my thoughts back down the long, dim ages
To that far day when William and his men
Set sail from Dives to fight with Saxon Harold—
If the sun shone, the larks were singing then!

And while the wondrous Gothic shrines were rising,
Like lilies thrusting upward to the sky,
Often their builders must have paused to listen
To that sweet singing as the larks soared high.

Still as of old on dune and field and garden,
On ancient battlefields and ruined walls,
Through the soft beauty of the Norman summer,
Out of the blue the larks' clear singing falls!

BLANCHE A. BAYER.

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BULL LEADERS ALLOW MARKET TO MARK TIME

Support Seems Lacking and Prices Irregular—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculative activity in today's stock market lacked the vitality to move share prices far in either direction.

The meager success of bearish efforts was somewhat encouraging to operators working for higher prices, but not encouraging enough to inspire any vigorous action. The market appeared to be waiting for a clearer outline of the probable course of autumn business progress.

The day's movement of prices was narrow and highly irregular. Stocks advanced after the opening, eased during the forenoon, crept slowly higher in the early afternoon on extremely dull trading featured by a demand for some of the low-priced shares, but turned downward again in the final hour.

United States Steel, American Can, Johns-Manville, Cerro de Pasco Copper, General Electric and leading utilities were under pressure in the late trading, sagging a point or two.

The close was heavy. Sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Perplexing Situation

Wall Street is becoming highly perplexed as to where equity shares belong in the present scheme of things. That public speculation in common stocks was carried to excess last year is now acknowledged almost everywhere, but for the moment Wall Street seems to have no means of gauging what the residue of public appetite for common shares will be when readjustments have been finally completed.

Many issues are still selling at rather high levels, on the basis of earnings, when compared with the levels reached in previous periods or deflation, but no necessity for further deflation is apparent at this time.

The inability of bearish professionals to bring out any considerable liquidation is regarded in brokerage circles as indicating that prices have found a bottom. It is acknowledged, however, that if business recovery this autumn is a complete disappointment, further deflation may be necessary.

On the other hand, stocks refuse to respond with any alacrity to bullish stimulation. What with the enormous trading machinery that has been built up during the last year or two, the situation could scarcely be less satisfactory to the brokerage fraternity.

The day's industrial news was subject to interpretation according to the mood. The mercantile organizations wholesale price indices as announced for August, however, showed signs of regaining stability. A few rail and chain store heads reported mild improvement. Electrical power consumption, as reported for the latest week, however, failed to continue the slow climb of previous weeks, although it was less than 1 per cent under the previous week, and 5 per cent above the like week of two years ago.

Call money continued firm at 2½ per cent, reflecting the belated effects of Sept. 1 settlements, but other monetary accommodations were unchanged.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market made quiet progress in most departments of the domestic list. A sprinkling of new highs for the year or longer emphasized the current demand for the best grade issues, which is beginning to extend from the rails and utilities to the industrials.

The temporary firmness of money caused no concern, and the volume of trading showed a fair increase over yesterday's. Latin-American issues, a recent center of interest because of political disturbances in some of the republics, contained several soft spots, notably the Colombia Mortgage Bank 6s and the Peru second 6s, but loans of Argentina, Chile and Brazil again firmed.

Obligations of domestic industrial corporations were again in demand, although the buying was not sufficiently large to influence prices appreciably. U. S. Rubber 5s and Armour 5½s were among the stronger issues. Standard Oil of New Jersey 5s touched a new high.

The largest accumulation was in the rails. Chicago & Erie first 5s, Western Maryland 4s, St. Paul 5s, Atchison general 4s, Frisco 4½s, Wisconsin Central 4s and International Great Northern adjustment 6s made fair gains, the first two establishing record prices for the year. Changes in the utilities, which have been sharing the advance with the carriers, were unimportant. Detroit River Tunnel 4½s rallied more than a point to a new high.

United States Governments eased slightly in small dealings. Stock feature bonds were dull.

WAR DEBT REDUCED BY ONE BILLION ANNUALLY

WASHINGTON (AP)—America's gigantic war debt of $26,596,701,000 has been reduced by more than one-third in 11 years since the debt reached its peak on Aug. 31, 1919.

The treasury statement today showed the public debt on Aug. 31, this year, to total $16,187,636,000. This was a slight increase over a month ago, but this situation resulted from delay in applying the sinking fund to the retirement, it was said, and is only temporary.

During the first 10 years after the World War the debt was slashed by more than $1,000,000,000 annually.

The treasury statement for the close of August, the second month of the new fiscal year, showed an increasing deficit for this period over a year ago. The Sept. 15 tax payments are counted on to take care of this deficit.

The excess of total expenditures chargeable against receipts at the end of August was $242,297,964, compared with $216,575,218 a year ago.

LOOSE-WILES BUYS TRU-BLUE BISCUIT CO.

NEW YORK—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has acquired Tru-Blu Biscuit Company through purchase of the 8340 shares for 15,760 shares of Loose-Wiles common and $250,240 cash. Tru-Blu Company manufactures and sells crackers, biscuits, candy, confectionery and similar food products. Its manufacturing plants are at Spokane and Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

A stock dividend was declared on Tru-Blu common of $500,000 in 1922. Prior to that time there were 5000 shares outstanding. The company has paid cash dividends in the period of 1922 to 1930, ranging from 4% to 10½ per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
37¾	31¾	1.60	Adams Ex	2400	36¼	36¼	36¼	
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	200	10	10	10	..
1¼	*	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	..
156¾	103¼	3	Air Reduc	2900	124¾	122	122	-2¼
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	17¼	17	17	-1¼
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1	1	1	..
122	116	*	Ala & Vicks	2900	122	122	122	..
9¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	900	8	8½	8	-½
38¼	31	..	Alleghany	2400	32¼	31¾	31¾	-½
243	232	6	Allied Chem	2400	278	270	273	-2
138¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	136¼	136¼	136¼	-1
68	48½	2	Allis-Chal	1800	54½	53¾	54	..
31½	16	3	Amerada	900	24	23¾	23¾	-½
10¾	4¾	..	Am Ag Ch	500	8½	8¼	8½	-¼
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	110	63¼	63½	63½	..
50½	25	..	Am Bosch	400	33¾	32¾	33¼	-¼
126	116	7	Am Brake pf	100	119¾	121¼	121½	+1¼
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Roy	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
156¾	108¼	4	Am Can	31400	139¾	137¼	137¾	-1¾
83¼	42	6	Am Car & F	300	51¼	50¼	51¼	..
113	97	7	Am Car pf	100	97	97	97	..
69¾	39	3	Am Chain	400	55	55	55	-1
51¾	36¾	2½	Am Chicle	700	45	45	45	-¼
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	1400	15¾	14¾	14¾	-¾
30¾	18	2	Am En-Tul	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
101¾	91¼	..	Am & For'n	31900	72¾	69¾	70¾	-1¾
50½	33½	..	Am European	400	37	36¾	36¾	..
101	95	6	Am F FP 6	40	98¾	98¾	98¾	-¾
33¾	13½	2	Am Hawaii	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼
7	1¾	*	Am Hide	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
34¾	17¼	..	Am Hide pf	400	17½	17	17	..
41¾	31	3†	Am Ice	100	33	33	33	-33¾
87½	78	6	Am Ice pf	100	81	81	81	..
4	1¾	..	Am La Fr	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	-1¾
105	39	4	Am Loco	100	44	44	44	-45¼
118½	90	7	Am Locs pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	-93¾
14½	6	..	Am Mach Met	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	-9¾
32¾	18¾	2	Am Metals	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	-29¾
116	106	6	Am Met 6s	100	106	106	106	..
80	48½	..	Am News	10	56	56	56	..
110¾	72	1‡	Am P&Lt	2100	83	81	81	-3¼
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	800	105	103½	103½	-2
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf at	100	86	86	86	-86¼
39¾	23¾	1½	Am Radiat	3000	27½	26¾	26¾	-27
100½	48	2‡	Am Roll Mill	2400	53¼	51¾	51¾	-53½
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	16	16	16	..
69¾	53½	5	Am Sal Ras	400	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
3¾	1¾	..	Am Ship	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	-1¾
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	3900	68½	66¾	67¾	-69
52¼	35¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	-37¾
116	110¾	7	Am Stl F pf	50	114	113¾	114	..
69¾	47	5	Am Sugar	1100	54½	54	54¾	-54¾
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	-107
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	20	20	20	..
274¼	200½	9	Am Tel & T	6200	213¾	211¾	121½	-213¼
124¾	78½	1†	Am Wat W	3600	89¼	87½	88¾	-89
44½	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	29¾	28¾	28¾	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	9	9	9	-9¾
81½	46¼	7	Anaconda	3900	45¾	45¼	45¼	-45
29¼	19½	2	Arch Dan	1400	21¼	21¼	21¼	-21½
8¼	4¾	..	Arm Ill A	6100	5¼	5¼	5½	-5¼
4¾	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	7400	3¼	3½	3¼	-3
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	7	7	7	-7½
100	90	7	Art Loom pf	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
50½	28	3‡	Asso Dry G	900	35¾	34¾	34¾	-35½
242½	194	16	Atchison	400	218¾	218½	218½	-220¾
108	103¾	6	Atchison pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	-106¾
117	51¾	17	Atl Refining	1200	33¾	33¼	33¼	-33¼
37	25½	1‡	Atlas Stores	1600	33	32	32	-32¾
263¾	91	4‡	Auburn Auto	3400	118	112¾	112¾	-116¾
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	-71¾
9½	4¾	..	Aviation	1400	6	6	6	-8

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	11400	31½	30	30½	-30½
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	108	106¼	108	-108
122¾	96¼	7	Balt & O	800	101	100¾	100¾	-101¼
84½	71¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	81¾	81½	82¼	-82¼
110½	106¾	6½	Bamber pf	20	108½	108½	108½	-107½
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	900	79	76½	78¾	-78¼
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	10	113	113	113	-113
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	3100	22¼	22	22¼	-22½
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1000	85¾	83¾	83¾	-85¾
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	-107
85½	79¾	5.40	Beig NR ppf	100	80½	80¼	80¼	..
57¾	27¾	2	Bendix	2100	31¾	30¾	30¾	-31¼
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	400	48½	47¼	47¼	-48¾
110¾	75	*	Bethlehem Stl	2100	87¾	86¼	86¾	-87
89	38	1.50	Bohn Alum	200	37	36¾	36¾	-37½
90¾	60¼	2‡	Borden	2500	78¾	77¾	78¾	-77¾
50½	23¾	3	Borg Warner	300	29½	29	29½	-29½
25¾	13½	..	Briggs	5500	20½	19¾	20¼	-20¼
22⅞	12½	..	Brockway	5200	18¾	18¾	18¾	-19½
85	62	*	Brockway pf	20	66	66	66	..
78¾	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	800	67¾	66½	66¾	-68¾
178¾	115	5	Bkyn Un G	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	-126
119	113¾	7	Brown Sh pf	50	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
30¾	13½	..	Brunn Balke	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	-16¼
31⅞	19½	1	Bucyrus	500	22	22	22	-22¼
43	33¼	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	-36¾
16¾	7¾	1	Budd Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	-8½
14¾	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	700	11¼	11	11¼	-11½
74	20½	1.60	Bullard	5000	26¾	25½	25¾	-26
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	100	27½	27½	27½	..
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	900	34½	34	34	-34⅜
110	99	7	Bush T deb	100	109¾	108½	109¾	-109
112¾	60½	..	Byers	3200	74	71¾	72	-73½

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	300	63½	63	63	..
5½	*	..	Callahan	300	1	1	1	..
89¾	47¾	..	Calu & Ariz	400	48	48¾	48¾	-49
75¾	56	5	Canada Dry	100	63¼	63¼	63¾	-6 4
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	400	181	180	181	-181¼
52¼	40¾	..	Can Pac new wi	800	45¾	45	45¾	-45
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22	22	22	..
18¾	13	..	Capital Adm	400	18¾	18	18¾	-18¾
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	20000	184¾	178½	179¼	-183
132	115	7	Case Thresh pf	10	125¾	125¾	125¾	..
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	200	55½	55	55½	-55¾
60	9	..	Celotex	3000	13	12¾	13	-13¼
85¾	42¾	6	Cerro de P	3400	43¾	40¾	40½	-43
87½	19¾	4.20	Checker Cab	1400	28¾	25½	26¾	-25½
82½	51½	..	Ches Corp	100	69	69	69	..
49¾	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2700	48	48¾	48½	-48½
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	500	3½	3½	3½	-3¾
10¾	2½	..	Chi & Alt pf	300	3	3	3	-3¼
52¾	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	3900	37	35¾	35½	-37¼
26¾	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	-14¾
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	22¾	22¼	22¼	-22½
89¾	68	5	Chi & NW	100	72	72	72	..
37	11¾	..	Chi Pneu	100	16½	16	16	-16
125½	90	7	Chi RI	300	100	99¼	100	-100
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	400	100½	100½	100½	..
110¾	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	-107½
67¾	24.00	2.40	Childs	1300	56¾	55½	56¾	-55¾
43	24	3	Chrysler	3000	28	27½	28	-27½
98¾	82	6½	CityIce pf	70	82	82	82	-82
13¼	6⅝	.50	City Stores	600	7	7	7	-7½
30¾	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	100	14½	14½	14½	-14¾
191¾	133¼	4	Coca Cola	300	177¼	177	177¼	-178
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	-52
64¾	50	2½	Col Pa&n	400	59½	59½	59½	..
35¾	14¾	..	Collins & A	200	21¼	21½	21¼	-21¾
93	73	7	Collins & A pf	400	82	82	82	..
102¾	97	..	Col palm pf	200	102½	102¾	102½	-102½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	300	48¾	48¾	48½	-49
87	55	2‡	Colum Gas	8000	59½	58¾	58¾	-59¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109	109	109	..
198	108	9†	Col Carbon	1100	134	132¾	132¼	-135
37¾	21½	2‡	Col Graph	800	17½	16¾	16¾	-16¾
40¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	400	25¼	25	25	-25½
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	94½	93	94½	..
26¼	22	2	Com Cr pf B	40	25	24½	25	..
85	78½	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	900	34¾	34½	34½	..
38	20¼	..	Com Sol	12100	26¾	24¾	25¼	-26½
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwith So	6300	14½	13¾	13¾	-14
104¾	94	6	Commwith So	1300	102¾	102¼	102¼	-101¾
57	38½	2	Conde Nast	200	39½	39½	39½	..
19¾	10¾	..	Congoleum	400	12½	12½	12½	-12¾
27¾	15¾	2	Con Film	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	-18
136⅞	96¾	4	Con Gas	13000	108¾	106	106¾	-107
104	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1200	104½	104	104½	-104
62	49	3	Con Ry C pf	300	53	53	53	-54
22½	13¾	1.20	Container A	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	-16¼
8½	3¾	..	Container B	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-6
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	5000	29	27	27½	-26⅝
7	3¾	..	Cont Bak B	1200	4¾	4¼	4½	-4½
71¾	56	2½	Cont Can	2000	86¼	86¼	86¼	-86½
37⅝	15⅝	3	Cont Dia Fib	100	17	17	17	-17
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	-3½
30½	18¾	..	Cont Oil	2000	19¾	19	19	-19¼
40¾	16¼	1	Cont Shoe pf	4700	19¾	19¼	19½	-19¾
111¾	83½	3†	Corn Prod	1800	92¼	91¾	91¾	-92¾
33	15½	2‡	Coty	700	17½	17½	17½	-17
35¾	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	100	31½	31½	31¼	-31½
22	10¼	..	Crosley	500	17¾	17	17	-17
18½	12	1	Crown Zell	900	13¼	13¼	13¼	-13½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	30	113	113	113	-113
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	700	3¾	3	3	-3
65¾	32¾	..	Cub Am S pf	20	34	34	34	-34
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	-41¼
126½	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	600	112	111½	112	-114
14¾	6½	..	Curtis Wr	3600	6¾	6½	6¾	-6¾
19¾	7¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	-8¼
90½	55	4½†	Cutler	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	-61¾

—D—

248¾	139	6	Diamond M	100	236¾	237	237	-240
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	-8½
145¼	95¾	4†	Dupont	8100	118	115¾	116¾	-116¾
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	-119¾
18½	14½	1	Duplan Silk	300	15	15	15	..

—E—

355¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	3900	217½	213½	213½	-213½
130	120½	6	East Kod pf	90	128½	128½	128½	..
27½	19¼	3	Eaton Axle	1100	24	23	23	-23¾
114¾	85½	6	Elec Auto Lt	2700	97¾	96	96	-97¾
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	300	4½	4¼	4¼	-4¾
103½	49½	1	Elec P&L	17100	70¾	68	69¾	-70¼
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	100	100¼	100½	100¼	-100
79¼	61½	8	Elec Sto Bat	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	-69
14	4¾	..	Elk Horn pf	10	5	5	5	..
66	39¼	1†	Eng P S	100	52¼	52¼	52¾	..
107½	94¾	5	Eng P S 5 p f	100	98	98	98	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Enc PS 5½ pf ww	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	-101
63¾	35¼	..	Erie	4400	41¾	41	41	-41¾

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	130	15½	15	15	-14¾
27¼	10	2½	Fashion Pk	100	11	11	11	..
88¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	30	95	95	95	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	34½	34¼	34½	-34¼
89¾	66	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	85½	84	85	..
33½	19¾	1.60	Firestone	1300	20¾	19¾	19¾	-20¾
87¾	69¼	6	Firestone pf	400	72	71¾	72	-72¼
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	2600	1¾	1¾	1¾	-1¾
52¾	40	3	Flintkote B	100	43	43	43	-43
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	3300	90¾	88½	88¾	-89½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	33	32½	32½	-32¾
57¾	18¾	4	Fox A	49500	51¼	49¾	50¼	-50¾
43½	37	4†	Freeport Tx	1300	44¼	43¾	44	-44

—G—

111¾	78¼	4‡	Gen Am Tr	700	87¾	86¾	86¾	-86¾
71¼	38¾	4	Gen Asphalt	500	42	41	42	-41½
123	100	8	Gen Bak pf	60	113	111	112	-111
38½	14¼	2	Gen Bronze	100	30½	30½	30½	-30¾
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	40	82¾	82¾	83¾	..
95¾	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	41900	73¾	70	70¾	-71½
12	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Bp	100	11	11¾	11¾	-12
61¼	46¼	3	Gen Foods	4700	57¾	56¾	56¾	-57½
18¾	8	.30	Gen G&E A	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	-9
58¾	40½	3†	Gen Mills	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	-48¾
95	82	6	Gen Mills pf	200	92	92	92	-91½
89	82¾	5	Gen Mot pf	2200	89	88¼	88¾	-89
84½	37¾	3†	Gen Motors	41300	44¾	44¼	44¾	-45¼
44¾	34½	2.62	Gen Ral El	200	35	35	35	-35
82¾	30¼	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	35½	35	35	-36
51¼	27	..	Gen Theatre	19000	36¾	34¾	35½	-36
106⅝	70¼	8	Gen Ry Sig	300	78¾	78¼	78¼	..
13¾	10½	..	Gen Realty	900	11	11	11	-11
100	78¾	6	Gen Real pf ww	300	84½	83¼	83½	-83¼
80	65¼	4†	Gen Refrac	2700	74¾	74	74¼	-74½
106⅝	68	3†	Gillette	9800	86	84¼	85	..
30½	10	..	Gimbel Br	1000	11¼	11	11	-11½
89¼	66¾	7	Gimbel pf	100	70	70	70	..
38	14¾	2	Glidden	800	17	16¾	16¾	-17
19	7¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	9	8¾	8	-9¼
47¾	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1000	43	40¾	40¾	-41¾
28½	9¾	..	Goodrich	300	23¾	23½	23½	-23¾
104¾	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	87	85½	87	-85
98¾	52¾	5	Goodyear	6500	83¼	80½	80¾	-83½
102¾	96	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	94½	94	94	-94
28½	8¼	..	Gotham Hos	1900	12	11¾	12¼	-11¾
19¾	7¾	..	Gould Coup A	300	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
13¾	5¾	..	Graham-P	400	6	5¾	6	..
80½	33	3	Granby	800	38½	33	33	-33¾

1930 High	1930 Low	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
35¾	10	..	Grand Union	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
43	30	..	Grant (W T)	900	34½	33¾	34	-34¼
34½	11	1.72	Great Nor Ore	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	-13¾
34½	11	1.40	Grt W Sug	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
38	13¾	..	Grisby&Dra	3100	14½	13¾	13¾	-14¼
3	1	..	Guan Sug	1600	1	1	1	..
89¼	69	4	Gulf Sts pf	100	93	93	93	..
89	69	4	Gulf Steel	100	36¾	36¼	36¾	-37

—H—

38	28	1½	Hack Wtr	40	34½	34½	34½	-33
23½	7½	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	16¼	16¼	14¾	-16½
90¼	77½	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	60	82	81¾	82	-81¾
13	7	..	Hartman B	200	9	9	9	-10
20	8	..	Kansas Ipf	300	8	8	8	..
71	50	..	Hayden Chal	100	60	60	60	-60
153¾	117	*	Herc P pf	1100	120	120	120	..
35¼	11¾	..	Hoe & Co	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
9	3¼	1.30	Houdaille B	1000	8¼	7¾	8	..
41	20	1‡	Household F pf	100	36½	36½	36½	-36¾
118⅞	63½	10†	Houston Oil	1900	75¾	72¾	74¼	-75
41¾	25¼	4†	Howe Sound	1100	30	29¾	30	-29¾
37	16¼	3½	Hud M'tn	1400	24	23½	23½	-23¾
33⅞	14¾	1½	Hudson Mot	300	24¾	23¾	23¾	-24¼
77	53	3½†	Hupp Motors	900	13¾	13½	13¼	-13¾

—I—

138¾	103	7	Ill Central	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	-112¾
33	15¾	3	Ind Oil & G	17200	35¼	34¾	35	-35¼
17	4¼	..	Indian Mot	100	5	5	5	-5½
28¾	8¾	..	Indian Refin	200	11	11	11	-11¾
12½	7½	.5A	Ind Rayon	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
30½	12½	2	Inspiration	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
17¾	10¼	.60	Insuran Sh	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-10¾
13¼	8¼	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
19¾	11	.35	Int Carriers	300	13½	13	13	-13½
17¾	13¾	4	Int Cement	200	14½	14	14	-15

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FROM CANADA HEAVY

Show Gain in Volume and Only Slight Value Decrease Compared With 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Interest of Canadian business men at the moment centers mainly in the forthcoming special session of Parliament called for the purpose of considering ways and means to deal with current trade conditions and unemployment.

It is expected that the Government will submit as a means to securing a better home market for Canadian industry provisions for tariff adjustment which, in their broad lines, will be regarded as a forerunner of the general upward revision that is likely to be proposed at the next regular session of Parliament.

Unemployment will probably be reduced by the initiation of new public works in various parts of the country, and the extension of other works already under construction. The provincial authorities of Quebec already have authorized the execution of a special program of works as a means of providing labor for the unemployed in that province, and similar steps are being taken in Ontario and in the western provinces.

In the meantime, harvesting is getting into full swing in the Prairie Provinces. Considerable threshing of high-grade wheat, and generous precipitation in many districts to help late crops, have combined to make the latest reports more cheerful.

Wheat Shipments Heavy

The outstanding feature of the July figures, as revealed in Government reports is the favorable comparison of wheat exports with the corresponding month last year. More of the grain was shipped out this year and its monetary value nearly equals that of July, 1929. The same cannot, however, be said of other staple commodities.

Manufacturers are, as a rule, working with reduced staffs. Agricultural implement sales have improved slightly, but dealers continue to watch collections closely, and the future outlook is dominated entirely by the western crop situation.

Leather sales have failed to pick up materially, following the seasonal dullness, but lower prices are expected to have a stimulating effect on business. Hardware dealers report volume sustained, though demand for paints, varnishes and builders' supplies is slow, reflecting the comparatively quiet condition in the building trades.

Loadings of freight on Canadian railways for the week ended Aug. 16 reveal that for the third consecutive week there has been an increase over the preceding weeks, but the figures are still below those for the corresponding weeks of last year. In the western division, however, the loadings show an increase over those for the like week last year.

Immigration Reduced

A large decline in immigration is shown for the first four months of the present fiscal year, April to the end of July. The entries during that period totaled 58,273. This compares with an immigration of 94,214 for the corresponding period a year ago, and will probably be less in the next four months as the Government has adopted a policy of rigid restriction in keeping with its plans to alleviate unemployment.

The outlook for wheat prices is obscure. Conditions on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week were far from being satisfactory and prices continued to decline throughout the week, reaching seasonal low points. At one session in the middle of the week the October and December futures broke below the 90-cent mark while May scraped against a bottom of 96¼ cents.

Trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week was more active than in previous periods. The movement of prices was irregular, with a moderately easier tendency indicated on a comparison with the closing prices for the week before. Brazilian and International Nickel were the most active stocks in the trading.

The Toronto Mining Market continued easy, due more to a lack of buying support than to any pronounced selling. A few stocks recorded advances but these were exceptions, the general list losing ground.

Steel Output Near 1928 Level

Figures on steel production for the first seven months of the current year show a total output of 697,417 tons, which was 20 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year, when 868,669 tons were made, but was only slightly under the 731,145 tons produced during the seven months of 1928.

In the mineral field operations are restricted by contracted consumption, but are still on an extensive scale. New refineries are in course of construction in Ontario and Quebec, and new ore bodies are being blocked out. The production of gold in Ontario in the last 11 months amounted to $20,056,000, an increase of $634,000 over the preceding 11-month period.

The report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1929, shows that mineral production reached a value of $46,454,820, compared with $37,325,287 in 1928, an increase of 25 per cent. The figures for last year are the highest ever recorded.

Thus far in 1930 bond flotations in Canada have amounted to approximately $446,500,000, as compared with $386,250,000 in the first eight months of 1929 and $302,500,000 in the first eight months of 1928. Bond dealers continue to report a demand for high grade bonds that runs well beyond offerings.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.01⅛	$1.04⅛	$1.44¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.16	1.18	1.18½
Oats, 2 white	.51¾	.52¾	.57½
Flour	5.00	5.05	7.35
Beef, family	$2.00	22.00	29.50
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.50
Lard	.1210	.1180	.1320
Cotton, mid up	.1145	.1170	.1925
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	30.39
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	32.00
Copper	10¾@11	.11	.18½
Tin	.2900	.2900	.4900
Rubber	.0635	.0587⅛	.1930
Sugar	.0445	.0437	.0580
Lead	.0550	.0536	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0825

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Crude oil deliveries by Prairie Pipe Line Co. in August totaled 3,324,821 barrels, a daily average of 171,780, compared with 3,108,508 barrels in July or 155,200 daily, and 3,529,411 barrels in August, 1929, or 223,520 daily.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations at 3:00 P. M.)

	High	Low
Ab Struss 5½s '43	100¼	100¼
Albany PWP 6s '48	103¾	103¾
Alleghany 5s '44	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '49	100½	100½
Am Chain deb 5s '33	99⅛	99⅛
Am For Pow 5s	101⅝	101⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	89¾	89¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	107⅛	107
Am Metals 5½s	99½	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	97	97
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	103	103
Am T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Am T&T 5s '65	106	106
Am T&T 5s '80	107	107
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	100⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	96¼	96¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93⅝	93⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¼	83¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98	97⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	101½	101⅝
B&O 4½s '33	97¼	97¼
B&O 4½s cv	101¼	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 5s ct Swrn div	104¼	104¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	105	105
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98⅞	98⅛
Boston & Me 5s '33	103½	103½
Brklyn-Man Tr 4s '39	100¾	100¾
Brklyn Un El 1st	100	99⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	91	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	99⅝	99⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	108	108
Can North of 7s '40	108⅞	108⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	112½	112
Can Pacific 4½s '60	90½	90
Can Pacific 5s '54	99	99
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	103⅜	103⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97½	97½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	104⅝	104⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	46½	46½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	100¾	100¾
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	74	74
Chi Gt West 4s '59	103⅛	103⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	73¼	73
Chi RI&P 4½s '34	90⅛	90⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97⅜	97⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	92¾	92¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97½	97
Con Inv Trust 6s '49	103½	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	47	47
Container Corp 5s ct '43	106⅝	106⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	73¾	73¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	103	102⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	95⅝	95⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97¼	97¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	93⅝	93⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	107⅛	107⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	107	107
Dodge Bros of 6s '40	102	102
Dold Packing 5s '42	94½	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	60	60
Erie 5s '67	103¼	103¼
Erie gen lien	93¾	93¾
Erie gen 5s	82½	82½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	93⅛	93⅛
Gen Baking 5½s	46	46
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	96½	96⅛
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	103¾	103¾
Goodyear 5s '57	105	105
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93¼	93⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	111½	111
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63⅛	63⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83½
Ill Cen 4½s '66, 4½s '66	100½	100½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	101⅜	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	75	75
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	100¾	100⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	89	89
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '33	53	52
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	89¼	89¼
Int Paper rfrg 5s A '47	87¼	87¼
Int Paper 6s '55	84	84
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	86	86
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	70	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89½	89½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	108½	108¼
Kendall 5½s ww	96	96
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	94	94
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	79¾	79¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	95½	95½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	103¾	103¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	52	52
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	102
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	102¾	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5s gtd	89¾	89¾
Min StP & SSM 6½s '52	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅝	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101⅞	101⅞
Murray Body 6½s '34	103¾	102½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	98½	98½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	51½	51½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	100¼	99⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	85½	85½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	108¾	108¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	108⅛	108⅛
NY Chi & StL 3½s	100½	100½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	102½	102½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	114	114
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	96¼	96¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	125	124½
NY Tel deb 5s '39	108⅛	108⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	111½	111½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '51	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103¾	103¾
Nor Pac 6s 2047	101	101
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	113¼	113¼
Nor States Pow 6s B 41	103¼	103¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	106	106
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	63	63
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	61	61
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	106¾	106¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	80	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	100⅜	100⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	58½	58½
Penn RR con 4s '48	83¾	83¾
Penn RR 4½s '70	98	98
Penn RR 4½s '63	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 5s '64	101½	101½
Penn RA gold 6½s 36	105⅝	105
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	110¼	110
Pere Marquette 5s '56	113¾	113¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	104⅞	104⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	97	97
Phil & Read C&I 5s '33	101¾	101½
Phil & Read C&I 8s '49	84¼	84¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	100¼	99½
Port Alegre Pow 6s '47	78¾	78½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5½s '42	105½	105
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	109	109
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	94¼	94
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105⅝	105⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	103½	102½
Purity Baking 6s '49	100	99⅝
Remington Arms 4s '39	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96⅛	96⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	98¾	98¾
Rock Isl Ark&Lou 4½s '34	84½	84½
St Joseph Ry Lt LH&P 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	99	99
StL & SF 4½s '78	91¾	91¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	93½	93¼
StL & KCSL 4½s '41	103½	103½
San Ant Ar & P 1st 4s '43	99¼	99¼
Seabd AL con 4s '56, A '59	95½	95¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	50¼	50½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	104½	104½
Sinclair Pipe L of Sa '42	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Solvay 5s	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	99¼	99
So Pacific 4½s '69	95¾	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	101¼	101⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	89¼	89
So Ry gen 6s '56	100¾	100¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115¾	115¾
Spokane I R 5s '55	121⅝	121⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	62½	62⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104⅜	104⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	100
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	107½	107½
Texas Corp 3½s '44	92¾	92¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103¾	103¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '56	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	107¼	107¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	52¼	51
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	33	32½
Trumbull Steel 6½s '40	109¾	109¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103½	103⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	99	98⅞
US Rubber 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Utica Elec & Lt 5s '44	83½	83
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101⅝	101⅝
Util Pow & Lt 6s ww	107⅛	107⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	84	84
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	100	100
Wabash 4½s '78	93⅛	93⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	106	106
Wabash 2d 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Walworth 6s '45	101½	101¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	88	88
West Shore 4s 2361	90¾	90
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅞	82⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	87⅛	87⅛
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 4½s '39	93	93
Western Un 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s A '66	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	92½	92½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	104	103⅝
Willys Ov Co 1st 6s '41	18	18
Wilmar Soo Falls 5s '46	100¼	100¼
Winch B Arms 7½s '43	102¼	102¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sep 4	Sep 3
3½s	'47	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	...
3½s	'47	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	...
1st 4¼s	'47	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
4th 4¼s	'38	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29
4th 4¼s	reg	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27
US	3¾s	'46-'56	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.27
US	4s	'44-'54	105.16	105.16	105.16	105.16	105.2
US	4¼s	'33-'38	113.18	113.18	113.18	113.18	...

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read, 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		86⅛	86⅛
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '46		97⅛	97⅛
Akershus 5s '63		99	98
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		73¼	73
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57		72	72
Antioquia III		73	73
Antwerp 5s '58		91½	91
Argentine 4½s '56		94⅛	94
Argentine Gov 6s June '59		96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60		96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60		96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '61		96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A		97	97
Australia 5s '57		81½	81½
Australia (Gov) 7s '45		91¾	91¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '43		104⅝	104⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42		86⅛	86⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '25		102⅛	102⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		105⅛	105⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '45		114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41		110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58		109	109
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		90½	90½
Berlin Elec (City) 6s '50		90¼	90¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51		90	90
Bogota (City) 8s '45		92½	92½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct		23¾	23¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47		87½	87½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34		97	97
Brazil 6½s '57 rcts		73¼	73¼
Brazil (US) 7½s '52		73¼	73¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41		77¼	77¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww		97	97
Bremen 7s '35		78	78
Brisbane 5s '57		102⅛	102⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61		81	81
Buenos Aires 6½s '58		83	83
Canada (Dom) 5s '52		98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60		100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		88¾	88¾
Chilean Loan 7s		89	89
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53		94	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52		94½	94½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59		100¾	100¾
Danish Mun 5s B '55		98	98
Denmark (King) 4½s '62		100⅛	100⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55		94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5s '42		101	101
Dominic (Rep) st 5½s '42		103⅛	103⅛
Dutch El 6s '47		98	97⅝
Estonia RR Loan 7s '54		103½	103½
Finland 5½s '58		105½	105½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50		97	97
Frameican Dev 7½s '42		100⅛	100⅛
Frankfort 6½s '53		103⅝	103⅝
French Nat 8s '42		91½	91½
French (Rep) 7s '49		103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41		120¾	120¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34		125⅝	125⅝
German 7s '49		98	98¼
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60		105⅝	105⅛
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50		80	80
Germ El Pow 6½s '50		91½	91½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48		93¾	93¾
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45		98	98
Graz 8s '54		94	94
Greek 6s '68		100½	100½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52		86½	86½
Hamburg 6s '46		95¼	95¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45		94	94
Irish Free State 5s '60		100	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52		100	100
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51		95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65		98¾	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '31		97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54		105½	105½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '36		105½	105½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57		83¾	83½
Karstadt 6s '43		94¾	94¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww		74	73⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34		97½	97½
Marseilles (City) 6s		106	105¾
Ming Mill Mach 7s '56 xw		105¾	105¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52		91½	91½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58		90¼	90¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52		89	89
Netherlands (King) 6s '72		101¼	101¼
New South Wales 5s '58		105⅞	105⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47		85	85
Norway (King) 5s '63		87	87
Norway (King) 5½s '65		101	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44		102	102
Norway (King) 6s '54		105¼	105
Norway (King) 6s '64		105⅛	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52		103½	103¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53		89½	89½
Oslo (City) 6s '55		97⅛	97⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58		104⅜	104⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58		106	105¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68		103⅛	103⅛
Peru 6s '60		104½	103⅛
Peru 6s '61		87	87
Peru 7s '59		87½	87½
Poland 6s '40		89½	88¾
Poland 7s '47		75¾	75
Poland 8s '50		84⅞	84⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47		100	100
Queensland (State) 7s '41		104	104
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52		90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war		96½	96½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war		94¾	94¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53		68¾	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68		63	62
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66		74½	74½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46		93	93
Rome (City) 6½s '52		91½	91⅜
Royal Dutch 4s ww		83	83
Ruhr 6s		83	83
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56		92½	92½
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57		79½	79½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51		68	68
Saxon State 7s '45		92	92
Seine (Dept) 7s '42		97¾	97¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62		106	106
Soissons (City) 6s '33		86½	86½
Styria (Prov) 7s '56		106	106
Swiss Confed 5s '46		92½	92½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '52		106½	106½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52		100⅛	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61		82	82
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53		93	93
Trondhjem 5½s '57		89½	89½
Tyrol 7½s '55		98¼	98½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45		92½	92½
U K Gt Br & I 5s '37		100½	100½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60		105¼	105¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46		93	93
Vienna 6s '52		106¾	106
Westphalia El 6s '53		67	67
Wurtemberg 7s '5		81⅞	81⅞
		93	93

BONDS

$5000 E Mass 4½s	36	36	36

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 4, '30	Aug. 28, '30	Sept. 3, '29
Circulation	£362,982	£360,888	£380,888
Public deposits	7,917	18,178	8,178
Private deposits	102,643	98,397	97,397
Bankers accts	67,457	62,599	63,599
Other accts	34,616	35,798	33,798
Govt securities	47,881	48,141	48,141
Other securities	71,...	58,844	58,844
Disc and adv	6,223	6,488	6,488
Securities	21,559	22,187	22,187
Reserves	23,539	25,015	25,015
Prop res to liab	47.7%	48.0%	48.0%
Bullion	155,521	155,887	155,887
Bank rate	3%	3%	3%

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

August and eight months sales of chain systems compare:

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP. SALES

	1930	1929	Dec.%
August	$437,888	$513,448	14.6
4 months	1,979,226	2,091,051	5.3

NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
August sales	$472,596	$450,269	4.9
8 months	2,833,092	2,667,958	6.1

Public Utility Earnings

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO.

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,356,233	$1,356,788
Bal af txs	532,498	550,028
Twelve mos' gross	17,188,030	16,767,686
*Bal af txs and chgs	6,623,435	5,579,677

*Before depreciation.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Aug. 29	Aug. 22
Gold	47,241,000	47,194,000
Sight balances abroad	6,837,000	6,836,000
Comm'l bills, France	18,738,000	18,775,000
Adv agst securities	6,406,000	5,131,000
Neg bds of sink fd	2,731,000	2,737,000
Circulation	5,304,000	5,304,000
Tot cred cur accts	73,675,000	72,616,000
Treasury	17,845,000	17,864,000
Sinking fund	4,728,000	4,734,000
Private	5,380,000	5,441,000
Total sight liabilities	7,338,000	7,369,000
Ratio	91,518,000	89,880,000
Bank rate	81.82%	82.81%
	2½%	2½%

CONTAINER CORP. EXPANDS

Container Corporation of America, leading producer of paper board shipping containers, has announced the purchase of assets and business of the Gibraltar Corrugated Paper Company, Inc., with plant at North Bergen, N. J. The acquisition provides Container for the first time with owned manufacturing facilities to serve the New York metropolitan area, the Gibraltar plant being located within one-half hour's trucking distance of the mid-Manhattan area. The transaction was consummated through an exchange of Container preferred stock and a cash consideration.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT CO.

NEW YORK—Financing for Kansas City Power & Light Company in $3,000,000 first 30-year 4½ per cent bonds, Series B, has been arranged by Otis & Co., Guaranty Trust Company, Bombright & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. Proceeds will be used to reimburse the company for cost of permanent improvements, additions and betterments, and for other corporate purposes.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers was 7⅞, Rand Mines 2. Bar silver was 16⅛d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2⅛ per cent.

STEEL EXPECTATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN—Steel plant executives here generally expect slow improvement in business, with operations back to normal early in 1931.

AUTO REGISTRATIONS DECLINE

New passenger automobile registrations in the United States during July totaled 384,-000, a decrease of 3½ per cent from June and 41.3 per cent from July last year.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT LOWER

LOS ANGELES—California's daily average crude oil production decreased 4700 barrels in week end Aug. 30 to 463,000 daily.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

EARNINGS OF INDUSTRIALS

Reduction of 30 Per Cent Shown by 550 Companies for Half Year

National City Bank of New York has tabulated the earnings of 550 industrial companies which have thus far reported for the first six months of 1930, and finds that total profits were $846,641,000, a reduction of $370,-486,000 or 30.4 per cent from $1,217,-127,000 in the first half of 1929. In the like period of 1928 earnings were $903,000,000.

The comparison with 1928 earnings is not unfavorable, when it is considered that the latter had been regarded as exceptionally good. Between Jan. 1, 1928, and Jan. 1, 1930, however, net worth of the 550 companies was increased 19 per cent by retention of earnings not distributed to stockholders or by subscription of new capital.

Earnings in the first half of this year were at an annual rate of 9.2 per cent of combined capital and surplus, compared with a rate of 14.8 per cent in the first half of 1929 and 11.7 per cent in first half of 1928. "Even so," states the bank, "a rate of 9 per cent on capital and surplus is by no means wholly unfavorable, in view of existing conditions, and falls to justify the extreme pessimism frequently expressed with respect to corporate earning power."

The following table compares earnings of various groups of industrial companies in the first half of this year with results a year ago:

No.	Industry	Net profits 000's omitted 1930	1929	Per cent change 1929-30
7	Amusements	$37,867	$10,189	+45.4
15	Apparel	2,603	6,321	-43.0
1	Auto—Gen Mot	194,983	147,819	-32.9
20	Auto—Other	23,777	88,004	-73.3
44	Auto Accessories	39,270	69,103	-43.9
3	Aviation	3,981

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES GOLFERS LEAD

Score 8½ Points to Canada's 6 and Great Britain's 3½ at Toronto

FOURTH ANNUAL TRIANGULAR INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH STANDING

	Points
United States	8½
Canada	6
Great Britain	3½

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — With three pairs scoring double victories in the foursomes at the Toronto Golf Club Sept. 3, the United States secured a 2½ point lead over Canada in the fourth annual triangular international match for the Earl of Derby Trophy, while Great Britain with only 3½ points was practically eliminated from the contention. On Sept. 4 there will be 13 singles matches played and the team securing the greatest aggregate of points in the two days will become the holders of the title and trophy, won last year by Great Britain. The American team scored 8½ points, Canada 6 and Great Britain 3½.

Each country had six pairs in the match and in each group there were three matches in progress. Great Britain assumed an early lead when the first pair, J. Beaumont Pease and E. H. Blackwell won both their matches, defeating Frederick Snare and D. M. Tallman, of the United States and George S. Lyon and J. Dix Frazer of Canada, but it was not long before Canada and the United States forged ahead and in the second last match Hugh Halsall and C. D. Cooke, of the American team won both their engagements to put the United States in the lead.

Three United States pairs, Findlay S. Douglas and R. E. Griscom, the former being president of the United States Golf Association, Hugh Halsall and C. D. Cooke and S. C. Mabon and F. H. Ecker, won both their matches, a feat that was duplicated by F. A. Parker and J. E. Caldwell, both former Canadian senior champions, and J. Beaumont Pease and E. H. Blackwell, of England. Dr. Gregg and F. A. Hoyt, of the United States added 1½ points to their team's total. The summary:

Dr. G. P. Gregg and F. A. Hoyt, United States, defeated F. R. Martin and C. E. Thomson, Canada, 2 and 1.

Findlay S. Douglas and R. E. Griscom, United States, defeated H. J. Martin and D. L. Robinson, Canada, 1 up.

Findlay S. Douglas and R. E. Griscom, United States, defeated S. A. Harding and J. C. Boys, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

F. C. Newton and George Falk, United States, defeated James Todd and Halford Hewitt, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Hugh Halsall and C. D. Cooke, United States, defeated Dr. A. A. Beatty and John Lindsay, Canada, 4 and 2.

Hugh Halsall and C. D. Cooke, United States, defeated George Brann and Right Hon. Lord Morison, Great Britain, 4 and 3.

S. C. Mabon and F. H. Ecker, United States, defeated H. C. F. Poste and S. L. McKay, 2 and 1.

S. C. Mabon and F. H. Ecker, United States, defeated S. Weigall and Sir Herbert Walker, Great Britain, 6 and 5.

Dr. G. P. Gregg and F. A. Hoyt, United States, all square with Maj. F. A. Stephens and Douglas Clayton, Great Britain.

George S. Lyon and J. Dix Frazer, Canada, defeated Frederick Snare and D. M. Tallman, United States, 1 up.

H. J. Martin and George L. Robinson, Canada, defeated S. A. Harding and J. C. Boys, Great Britain, 2 and 1.

J. E. Caldwell and F. A. Parker, Canada, defeated F. C. Newton and George Falk, United States, 6 and 4.

J. E. Caldwell and F. A. Parker, Canada, defeated James Todd and Halford Hewitt, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

Dr. A. A. Beatty and John Lindsay, Canada, defeated George Brann and the Rt. Hon. Lord Morison, Great Britain, 2 and 1.

H. C. F. Poste and S. L. McKay, Canada, defeated S. Weigall and Sir Herbert Walker, Great Britain, 7 and 5.

J. Beaumont Pease and E. H. Blackwell, Great Britain, defeated Frederick Snare and D. M. Tallman, United States, 5 and 3.

J. Beaumont Pease and E. H. Blackwell, Great Britain, defeated George S. Lyon and J. Dix Frazer, Canada, 4 and 3.

Maj. F. A. Stephens and Douglas Clayton, Great Britain, defeated F. R. Martin and C. E. Thomson, Canada, 3 and 1.

The Canadian seniors' tournament was concluded with the foursome competition which attracted about 40 pairs, the driving and the approaching and putting competitions, and the remainder of the week will be devoted to international competition along with the play-offs of several ties from the first three days of the week. In the foursome A. B. Evans and T. E. Merritt of the Royal Montreal Club turned in the low gross score with 91 and tied with C. A. Bogert and A. E. Dyment of the Toronto Golf Club for low net with 98's.

The driving competition was divided into four classes, and the winners were:

Class A—H. C. F. Poste, Cornwall, 890 yards. Class B—J. A. Ogilvie, Brantford, 485 yards. Class C—John Rennie, Rosedale, 509 yards. Class D—J. A. Dickson, Waterloo, 387 yards.

Five players tied for first prize in the approaching and putting with scores of nine. They were H. A. Willis, Windsor; J. R. Fallis, Brampton; J. B. Jamieson, Rosedale; H. J. Martin, Toronto Golf, and T. E. Merritt, Royal Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	92	57	.617
Baltimore	86	62	.581
Montreal	87	63	.580
Toronto	82	68	.547
Buffalo	68	81	.449
Newark	67	83	.447
Reading	57	90	.388
Jersey City	55	88	.385

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Montreal 5, Buffalo 3.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 6, Toronto 1.
Newark 5, Jersey City 4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	88	53	.629
New Orleans	82	58	.586
Birmingham	82	61	.573
Atlanta	77	65	.542
Little Rock	76	68	.528
Chattanooga	65	78	.455
Nashville	59	80	.424
Mobile	38	103	.270

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Atlanta 1, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 10, Mobile 4.
Birmingham 9, Mobile 5.
Chattanooga 3, Memphis 2.

WOERNER TO ASSIST PHELAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Completing negotiations over long-distance telephone to St. Louis, Earl Campbell, graduate manager, announced Sept. 4 that William C. Woerner, Purdue's great 1929 end, has been secured to assist Head Coach James M. Phelan at University of Washington this season. Woerner takes the place vacated by Eddie Collins.

RED SOX SIGN OLSON

SIOUX CITY, Ia. (AP)—A contract to report to the Boston Red Sox for spring training was signed on Sept. 3 by Marvin Olson of Gayville, S. D., a member of the Stockyards' baseball team of Sioux City.

The Gridiron His Warpath

LOUIS WELLER
Captain of Haskell Indian School Football Team

Wide World

Haskell Indian School Has a 12-Game Schedule

Coach 'Lonestar' Dietz Will Have a Nucleus of 15 Lettermen Around Which to Build His 1930 Varsity Football Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The 1930 Haskell Indians under Coach W. H. Dietz, known from coast to coast as "Lonestar" Dietz, will travel 10,000 miles this fall in a gridiron campaign opening Sept. 19 and continuing until Dec. 6. Twelve games will have been completed when the Indians put away their wampum belts for the winter.

Chief among features of the season's program is the renewing of gridiron relations between Haskell and the University of Kansas in the Haskell Stadium the night of Oct. 10 after a lapse of 27 years. The occasion of the game will be celebrated by a home-coming powwow in which Indians from all sections will return to Haskell and set their tepees up on the school's campus for two days.

Frank W. McDonald, athletic director, has just returned from a trip through Oklahoma in which he visited 27 tribes and organized "Beat Kansas" clubs throughout the State. Little Left Hand, 135-year-old "medicine man" of the Arapahoes, will return to Haskell as the guest of John Levi, now a Haskell coach, but recognized as Haskell's greatest athlete wherever alumni meet.

Fifteen Lettermen

Coach Dietz will have 15 lettermen to form the nucleus for his gridiron squad, headed by the indomitable Louis Weller, who last year ran 105 yards for a touchdown against Creighton for the longest sprint of the season. Weller, a Caddo known in the tribal tongue as "Little Rabbit," will be captaining the Haskell team for the second season. Although weighing only 150 pounds, Weller is known as one of the sturdiest players in the game.

Other lettermen returning include Monroe Brightman '31, an end, who has three years of Haskell experience to his credit; Curtis Beaver '31, an end from the Winnebago tribe who also has won three Haskell letters, and John Prim '32, a Cherokee, who has won two letters at end.

Victor Costo '33, a one-letterman tackle, weighing 200 pounds is the only regular left for a tackle position, but he will not be in shape to play for a month. Coach Dietz expects him back for the Kansas encounter. Two other tackle prospects are La Cruce McCombs '32 and Norman Holmes '33, both squad men of last year.

Clarence Powless '31, a three-letterman at guard, is regarded as a certainty for one guard position. Although standing only 5ft. 6in. in height, Powless is powerfully built, weighing 180 pounds and difficult to move on defense. Louis Alexander '34, a 150-pound Creek, who showed excellent form in his one game last fall against North Dakota is favored for the other guard position.

"Big Muskie" at Center

Lawrence S. Johnson '32, a Menominee, whose tribal name is "Big Muskie," is expected back for the center position. He stands 6ft. 4½in. in height, weighs 220 pounds and is both the tallest and heaviest man on the squad. Dumas Freeman '34 and John Orien Crow '34, understudies to Johnson, are also expected to be center candidates, as is Geronimo Alexander '33, who played center last fall for Coach Levi's Haskell reserves.

Both quarterbacks of last fall, Peter Shepherd '32 and Nelson Hendricks '31, are again available. Hendricks will be playing his fourth and final year for the Indians and Shepherd his third.

Capt. Louis Weller '32 is a two-letter man at halfback. Wilson Charles 3d '31 is a three-letterman at halfback, as is Amos Ted Wilson '31. Lynas Skenandore '33 is a one-letterman at halfback.

The three fullbacks who have carried Haskell colors for the last two campaigns are again available. This will be the final season for 215-pound Harry Smith '31, a Caddo from Wichita; and 160-pound Haskell Murphy, a Cherokee. Walter Johnson will be a third-year man this fall and have one remaining season of eligibility.

Two new prospects considered outstanding, neither of whom will be eligible for the Kansas game because of the Big Six Conference ruling against freshmen, are Frank Miles '34 of Pawhuska, Okla., who stands 6ft. 2in. tall, weighs 230 pounds and who his friends say, plays tackle, guard, and center all at the same time, and Elmer C. Laroque '34, son of the old All-American guard of Carlisle Institute. Laroque is a half inch taller than Miles and weighs 211 pounds in playing condition. The Indian schedule:

Sept. 19—Marysville at Marysville, Mo. (night); 27, Washburn at Topeka (night).
Oct. 3—Baker at Lawrence (night); 10, Kansas at Lawrence (night); 17, Wichita at Wichita (night); 25, Creighton at Omaha (night).
Nov. 1—Oklahoma A. & M. at Stillwater (night); 11, Gonzaga at Spokane, Wash.; 15, Southern Idaho at Pocatello Ida.; 22, Butler at Indianapolis, Ind; 27, St. Xavier at Cincinnati, O.
Dec. 6—Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.

Designers Inspect Each Other's Yacht

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Newport, R. I.

FOR the first time in the history of the America's Cup competition, designers inspected rival crafts here Sept. 3.

Charles E. Nicholson, designer of Shamrock, the British challenger, and W. Starling Burgess, designer of Enterprise, the American defender, exchanged visits just before the racers went out on trial spins. The inspections were thorough, each designer studying every detail of the other's handiwork.

The Shamrock went to the open sea in her sail stretching tests while the Enterprise cruised about the harbor.

United States Wins Its Third Straight

U. S.-BRITISH SIX-METER YACHT SERIES

Yacht, Skipper and Country	Points
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham, U. S.	22½
Mara, V. S. Merle-Smith, U. S.	17½
Cherokee, Cornelius Shields, U. S.	16
Prudence, K. H. Preston, G. B.	15
Aphrodite, C. S. Hoyt, U. S.	13
Felina, F. A. Richards, G. B.	10
Coral, A. A. Stuart-Black, G. B.	9
Pintra, E. S. Parker, G. B.	5

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. (AP)—With the United States six-meter sloop, Lucie, sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, leading the procession, the United States quartet of yachts won the third successive team match with Great Britain Sept. 3, scoring 20½ points to 16.

The match gave the United States team a commanding lead for the British-American Cup, which is decided on the basis of the best 4 out of 7 matches. Although the total point score has no bearing on the result of the series, the count now stands: United States 68¾, Great Britain 40.

The British once again upset a perfect score in the honor positions, when Coral, sailed by Maj. A. A. Stuart-Black, finished second, 2m. 46s. astern of the Cunningham sloop, Cherokee, an American boat with Cornelius Shields as skipper, finished third. Aphrodite, sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt, was fourth and Mara, which made so startling a performance in the first two races, trailed the fleet after being disabled on the second windward mark with a broken starboard spreader. As the result fifth, sixth and seventh places went to the British entries.

The race was over a windward and leeward course of three miles, sailed twice around. Once more the committee was forced to postpone the start, this time almost two hours, because of the shifting conditions of the weather. At one time they established a course almost under the mouth of the Stamford harbor, but with the breeze backing down, finally set the course signals back under the Long Island shore again.

It was a dead beat to windward with the weather mark located northwest of the start. From a smooth sea and light breeze, which recorded only eight knots as the boats started, the wind increased in velocity until white caps dotted the entire Sound and stepped the boats up to almost 25 knots. The summary:

Yachts	1st Mark	1st Rd	2d Mark	Finish
Lucie	3:33:15	3:59:.6	4:37:26	5:00:31
Coral	3:33:55	4:00:40	4:39:28	5: 3:17
Cherokee	3:33: 4	4:00:22	4:40: 8	5: 2:31
Aphrodite	3:33:10	3:59:17	4:39:08	5: 4:14
Prudence	3:32:47	4:00:42	4:41: 7	5: 4:17
Felina	3:33:25	4: 1:20	4:41:40	5: 4:36
Pintra	3:37:28	4: 3: 3	4:41:35	5: 4:42
Mara	3:33:15	4: 1: 5	4:43:18	5: 6:38

FALL RIVER ABANDONS TOUR

VIENNA (AP)—The Fall River (Mass.) soccer team, after being defeated by Budapest Aug. 31, has decided to abandon its tour and return home.

GIANTS GAIN ON CHAMPIONS

Divide Double-Header With Braves While Pirates Are Defeating Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	78	54	.591
New York	76	57	.569
St. Louis	73	58	.557
Brooklyn	72	60	.545
Pittsburgh	69	63	.523
Boston	61	72	.459
Cincinnati	55	74	.426
Philadelphia	43	88	.328

RESULTS SEPT. 3

New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 11, New York 7.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 6.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Giants, under the leadership of Coach Dave Bancroft, gained one half a game on the Chicago Cubs in the National League race on Sept. 3, by dividing a double-header with the Boston Braves, winning 5 to 3 and losing 11 to 7. While this was taking place in Boston, Pittsburgh opened its series with the Cubs by being victorious, 9 to 6. New York is now only 3½ games from the champions and first position in the race. These contests were the only ones scheduled for the day.

A six-run rally in the sixth inning gave the Pirates a lead which they held throughout the remainder of the game. The entire Pittsburgh lineup batted around in that inning, which was opened up by Comorosky's double and ended when the same player struck out with two men on base. The Pirates made six hits, including two doubles, and added to two bases on balls, gave them a substantial lead. Spencer and Swetonic combined in the box to check the champions, the former working for six innings and the latter for three. Lloyd Waner led Pittsburgh's attack with three hits in four times up, one of them a triple. Gus Suhr, Waner's team mate, and Woody English of the Cubs, drove out long homers.

The first contest in Boston began as a pitching battle between Clarence Mitchell and Ben Cantwell, in which the latter was given poor support and finally was defeated. Mitchell remained in the box for seven innings and part of the eighth, to be relieved at that time by Heving. Terry and Lindstrom each made three hits for the Giants in this contest, one of the former's being a home run. Boston's longest hit was a triple by Earl Clark. In the second game, the New Yorkers sailed along in fine shape until the eighth and then Bill Walker suddenly became ineffective and the Braves scored eight runs. Berger and Clark each connected with three hits for the winners. The batting feature of the day, however, was Wally Berger's thirty-third home run of the season, which came in the second inning with no one on base. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	x	9	11	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—	6	12	1

Batteries—Spencer, Swetonic and Hemsley, Bool; Teachout, Blake, Nelson, Shealy and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Spencer. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—	5	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3	8	1

Batteries—Mitchell, Heving and Hogan; Cantwell and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Jorda, Scott and Quigley. Time—2h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	x	11	14	4
New York	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	—	7	12	1

Batteries—Selbold, Cunningham, Frankhouse, Sherdel and Cronin; Walker, Pruett and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Cunningham. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Jorda. Time—1h. 58m.

CALCUTTA SOUTH CLUB has invited the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain to send a team to Calcutta in December. This invitation has been accepted, according to Lawn Tennis and Badminton.

In the recent triangular international tennis match in Berlin between Australia, Japan and Germany, the Japanese players were victorious on six rubbers won, each country winning one match. Japan defeated Germany, 4 to 1, and lost a close match to Australia, 3 to 2. Germany defeated Australia, 3 to 2. Australia was second with five rubbers and Germany third with four rubbers. In Japan's close match with Australia it was H. O. Hopman's victory over Takeiichi Harada by 4—6, 7—5, 6—4 that settled the issue.

Honors in the lawn tennis section of the International University Games at Darmstadt recently were divided between Italy and Germany. Giorgio A. de Stefani won the singles for Italy, and Kuhlmann and Uthmoller the men's doubles for Germany. De Stefani defeated Kuhlmann of Germany in the singles final, 7—5, 4—6, Kuhlmann and Uthmoller won the doubles final from de Stefani and Count A. del Bono, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4. A British pair, B. W. Finnigan and Hansom, got as far as the semifinals, losing to de Stefani and del Bono, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

SIX YALE MEN INELIGIBLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Six Yale football candidates have been declared ineligible because of scholastic difficulties. They are: P. E. Weicker '31, tackle; A. B. Strange Jr. '32, center, and J. R. Ingram '32d, C. B. Jones '32, William McLaughlin 2d '32 and H. M. Stevens 2d '32, backs. Weicker, a big fellow well over six feet, constitutes the biggest loss, as it was probable that he would have seen some service this fall. The absence of Strange, too, will be a loss since he was the only center carried over from 1929.

BURKE AND LACEY TIED

SALISBURY PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Billy Burke of the Round Hill Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., and Charles Lacey of the Pine Valley Country Club, Clementon, N. J., were tied for first place with cards of 69 at the end of the first 18 holes of the Joseph J. Lannin memorial open golf tournament, played Sept. 3 over No. 4 course of the Salisbury Country Club.

BRAMPTON WINS MANN CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — The Brampton Excelsiors, eastern Canada champions, won the Mann Cup and the senior Canadian lacrosse title by defeating New Westminster, western Canada titleholders, in the third and deciding game of the series here on Wednesday by 4 to 1. The title was won last year by Oshawa from New Westminster, but Brampton defeated Oshawa in the Ontario series.

MISS HOVEY WINS PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The prize presented at the recently held European Week and the Royal Swedish Yacht Club's centenary regatta for the winner of the highest number of points among the women competitors was won by Miss Elizabeth Hovey of New York, who with her 20-square meter-yacht Oxhide took a second and fifth prize, respectively, in competition with 20 other yachts.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Wichita Falls 8, Dallas 3.

Lefty Grove Wins Twenty-third Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	40	.692
Washington	82	50	.621
New York	78	54	.572
Cleveland	73	63	.533
Detroit	64	70	.477
St. Louis	53	81	.396
Chicago	51	80	.389
Boston	44	86	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Philadelphia 11, Boston 4.
New York 10, Washington 7.
Only games scheduled.

Philadelphia went further ahead in the American League race on Sept. 3 by winning the opening contest in its home stand against the Boston Red Sox, 11 to 4. New York held back the Wasnington Senators, defeating them at the Yankee Stadium, 10 to 7. The Athletics are now 6½ games ahead of the Senators, with the Yankees the same number of games in the rear of second place. These two contests were the only ones scheduled.

Jimmy Moore, a young recruit outfielder whom the A's recently secured from the Dallas Club of the Texas League, was the star as the champions rode to victory. He scored the first run of the game in the fourth inning by driving a home run into the left field bleachers. One inning later he stepped to bat with the bases full, and came through with a long double to drive in three more runs. Bishop, Dykes and Miller each made three hits in five times at bat for the Athletics, while Webb, Heving, and Sweeney each made two hits for the Red Sox. Jimmy Foxx hit his thirty-fourth home run of the season in the eighth inning. Boston's longest hit was a double. Bob Grove won his twenty-third victory of the season.

With Bill Dickey their batting star, the Yankees scored their fourth victory over the Senators in 19 games played this season. Sam Jones, who has not been defeated in New York since the Yankees sent him to the Senators, started for Manager Shawkey, but was driven out of the box at the end of the fifth inning. Ed Wells, who worked in the box for the Yankees, let up in the ninth and the Senators rallied for six runs. McEvoy entered the game, however, and retired the third man. Dickey's batting consisted of a home run and two triples in four trips to the plate, with which he drove in six of his team's runs. Harris and Cronin hit for the circuit for Washington. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	4	x	11	16	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4	11	2

Batteries—Grove, Quinn and Cochrane; Gaston, Smith and Heving. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 46m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	x	10	13	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	—	7	9	1

Batteries—Wells, McEvoy and Dickey; Jones, Burke and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Wells. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Moriarty, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

PICK-UPS

WITH the signing of a new contract which takes in the next five years, John J. McGraw stopped all rumors to the effect that he would not be with the Giants next season. His absence on the New York bench during the club's present tour of the circuit led some to think that such rumors might be true; but President Stoneham of the Giants assures baseball fans that such was not the case. The veteran manager's absence is explained by the fact that he had business to attend to and also that he was in need of a short rest. The Giants without McGraw would be like the Athletics without Connie Mack.

It is being said around the American League circuit that Connie Mack is working his pitching staff thusly: Earnshaw, Grove and Earnshaw. Whether this is true or not, those two stars have certainly won their share of games for one season and still have several weeks remaining in which to win a few more. Between them they have accounted for 43 wins against 15 losses. Grove, including games of Sept. 3, is the leading pitcher in the league with 23 victories and only five defeats. Earnshaw has won 20 and lost 10. Incidentally, the latter is first in strike outs, with 163 to his credit. Grove is close behind him in this department.

There is little doubt that the Giants have a great infield. In the games against the Braves on Sept. 3, Terry, Critz, Jackson and Lindstrom made stops of balls hit at them from all angles and took several hits away from Boston batters. Not only is this playing classing them as one of the game's most brilliant inner defenses, but also their constant threat at the bat. The hitting of Terry, Lindstrom and Jackson is hard at all times, while the work of Critz is impressive in the pinches.

The fact that the Athletics have had it quite easy staying ahead in the American League race during the latter half of the schedule should give them an advantage over the winner in the National League, whether it be Chicago, New York, St. Louis or Brooklyn. The battle is no close and tense in the Heydler circuit that a constant pressure has been forced on all the first division clubs for some time. This is not so with the Athletics, however, and the letup which they should enjoy for most of the remaining games will make them ready to step into the World Series with a team that was not over worked.

INDIAN HARBOR CREW LEADING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COHASSET, Mass.—Indian Harbor Yacht Club crew took the lead in the United States women's sailing championships off the coast here Sept. 3 when four of the five final races were held over a 2½-mile triangular course. Miss Lorna Whittlesey, skipper of the Indian Harbor boat, after trailing the Cohasset B, Stonington and Cohasset A crews in light airs during the morning, found the afternoon northwester more to her liking and piloted her boat to three successive victories to take a two-point lead over Cohasset B crew for the day's sailing. Cohasset A, Stonington, and Pison are trailing Indian Harbor and Cohasset C crews in that order in the point standing for the cup offered by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, wife of the Secretary of the United States Navy.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	94	53	.818
St. Paul	81	58	.581
Toledo	77	69	.542
Minneapolis	68	69	.496
Kansas City	67	69	.493
Columbus	60	76	.441
Milwaukee	56	81	.409
Indianapolis	53	83	.390

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Columbus 7, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 6.
Louisville 11, Toledo 7.
Milwaukee 11, St. Paul 7.

McGRAW SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

NEW YORK (AP)—John J. McGraw, for 28 years manager of the New York Giants, has signed a contract to manage the National League club for the next five years. In making the announcement Charles A. Stoneham, president of the Giants, said that it had been the club's plan to have the formal signing at the expiration of the present contract, but rumors of McGraw's leaving the Giants and the National League prompted immediate action. McGraw's present contrast expires at the close of this year.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Wichita 4, Topeka 3.

SARAH PALFREY IN SEMIFINALS

Three Californians Also Advance in U. S. Girls' Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — If anyone stops Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., in the defense of her United States girls' tennis championship this year it will be a Californian for there are three left in the tournament being held on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at St. Martin's Chestnut Hill. Play is in the semifinal round and the defending champion faces Caroline Babcock of Los Angeles, tenth ranking junior in the United States, while in the other half of the draw, Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, ranked No. 2 and runner-up to Sarah Palfrey in the nationals last year, has to deal with the newest threat from the Pacific coast, Dorothy Workman, also of Los Angeles.

Sarah Palfrey met Carolyn Roberts of the New Rochele (N. Y.) High School, ranked No. 18 in junior tennis last year, in the quarterfinal round Sept. 3 and, after winning the first set without the loss of a game, was extended to extra games in the second and deciding set, 7—5.

Hilda Boehm of Malden, Mass., put up a good battle before being defeated in the quarterfinals by Miss Babcock, at 7—5, 6—3. Miss Boehm was ranked No. 8 as the result of last year's play.

In the upper half of the draw Miss Marlowe and Miss Workman both won by 6—0, 6—2 scores. Miss Marlowe defeated Helen Bidwell of Winchester, Mass., and Miss Workman won from Mary Cutter, also of Winchester, Mass. The two defeated girls are products of public courts, and have shown rapid strides in their play.

Helen and Mercedes Marlowe won a third-round doubles match from Carolyn Roberts and Millicent Hirsh of New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. Sarah and Joanna O. Palfrey captured two doubles matches Sept. 3, defeating Barbara and Dorothy Christy, Montclair, N. J., in the second round, 6—1, 6—1, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Helen Jones, Swampscott, Mass., in the third round 6—1, 7—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Helen Bidwell, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Mary Cutter, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—0, 7—5.

Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Allison Harrison, Philadelphia, defeated Billie Plumer and Miss Cummings, Westfield, N. J., 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Barbara and Dorothy Christy, Montclair, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

Carolyn Babcock and Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Betty Vanneman and Phyllis Bowes, Cynwyd, Pa. 6—2, 6—2.

Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Helen Jones, Swampscott, Mass., 6—1, 7—5.

Helen and Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, and Millicent Hirsh, New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Places Named for Northern Section

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Divisional tournaments at three-cushion and pocket billiards in the northern section are to be held at Cleveland, Des Moines and Omaha, it is announced by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. In pocket billiards the western division will be played at Paxton's Billiard Academy in Omaha and the eastern division at the Thirteenth Street Recreation in Cleveland. The western divisional at three cushions will be played at the Mission Billiard Parlor in Des Moines.

Much importance is attached to the sectional tournaments. It has been discovered by the National Billiard Association that the system of sectional tournaments has increased interest in the world's title games. Last season the sectional system was tried for the first time and it proved to be such a success that the sectional program was doubled this year.

In pocket billiards three new faces were seen in the world's championship in the Recreation Building in Detroit. The players were Marcel Camp of Detroit, winner of the northern sectional; Spencer Livsey of Los Angeles, winner of the western sectional, and J. J. McCann of Jacksonville, Fla., winner of the southern sectional. Camp proved the surprise of the tournament, defeating Frank J. Taberski, the defending champion, on opening night, and turning back E. Ralph Greenleaf, the tournament winner, in his second game. Livsey also played well.

In three cushions two new players managed to get into world's title competition for the first time. The players were C. E. Jordan of Los Angeles, the western sectional winner, and Harry Schuler of Brooklyn, the eastern sectional representative. Veteran players—A. G. Kieckhefer in the western sectional and T. S. Denton in the southern—were the other winners of sectional tournaments.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	46	27	.597
Allentown	36	33	.522
Albany	31	36	.463
Springfield	30	35	.462

RESULT SEPT. 3

Albany 2, Allentown 1.

INDIANS SECURE OUTFIELDER

CLEVELAND (AP)—Joe Vosmick, Terre Haute right fielder who leads the three-I league in batting with an average of .368, will join the Cleveland Indians here on Sept. 9, according to Billy Evans, general manager of the Tribe.

BENNETT NAMED TO COACH

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Paul Bennett, star of the 1927 Canadian Davis Cup team, has been named tennis coach at Northwestern University.

ENGLAND DEFEATS QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, Aust. (Canadian Press)—The touring English rugby team defeated Queensland by 20 points to 14 Sept. 3.

British Defeat Picked Team, 8-5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Both of the teams to represent the countries involved in the international polo matches to begin Sept. 6 at International Field, Meadow Brook, for the Westchester Cup, finished their practices Sept. 3. The British team, using its new formation, encountered a picked team composed in part of Old Aiken, on Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, and defeated them in a short chukker game by a score of 8 to 5, on an even basis, while the American team, with Earle A. S. Hopping restored to the White side, was once more unable to concede a handicap to the Reds, though they scored one more goal than the opposition, in actual play on the Sands Point Club field at Port Washington. The score on the handicap basis was 11 to 8 in favor of the Reds, with the latter in receipt of a handicap of four. This was also on the five-minute chukker basis.

The field at Meadow Brook was still soft from the rain that prevented play on Sept. 2, and this told on the accuracy of the shooting of the British, and also caused many misses. But the combination play of the new arrangement, with Lewis L. Lacey playing No. 2 for the first time in international play, worked out successfully, and the Canadian-Argentine player was able to score freely all the way through the contest, accounting for five of the eight goals. Stephen Sanford, and Michael Phipps when he entered the game in the second half, replacing J. P. Mills, were also effective, while Gerald Balding, though still working with some difficulty to get accustomed to his new place, No. 1, was fitting in well in the later sessions.

Eric Pedley and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., did their best to overcome the handicap, but with Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., showing fine defense at back for the Reds, there was a margin in favor of the Reds all the way, and once they had a lead of more than the impost. The summary:

FINAL BRITISH PRACTICE—AT COCHRAN FIELD, MEADOW BROOK

ENGLAND	ROSLYN
No. 1—Gerald Balding	Stephen Sanford
2—Lewis L

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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WANTED — Governess, active, teach French, versatile, care two boys 6 and 7; Christian Scientists preferred. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 0853.

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THOMAS W. ALLEN, 1144 Grand View St., Los Angeles, Calif.—Manufacturers' agent calling on large and small stores in So. California.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Thursday, September 11, 1930. Principals and Directors are required to report for duty on MONDAY, September 8, 1930. Teachers and members of the supervising staff, OTHER THAN PRINCIPALS AND DIRECTORS, are required to report for duty on Wednesday, September 10, 1930.

Examinations for admission to the Latin and day high schools will be held as follows:—

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the Six-Year Course): On Wednesday, September 10, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Avenue Louis Pasteur; girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of the examination will be English (including Reading, Literature and Spelling); Arithmetic; Geography; and History and Civics.

For admission to the four-year course: Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin schools, will be examined on Wednesday, September 10, at the places, and in the subjects indicated under High Schools, below.

HIGH SCHOOL: Examinations for admission to the high schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin schools will be held on Wednesday, September 10, 1930.

Boys and girls will be examined at The Teachers College of the City of Boston, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language, including Reading; Writing and Spelling; Grammar and Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography; and Arithmetic.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JOEL HATHEWAY,
Chief Examiner,
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BOSTON—Three connecting rooms to let in apartment near church; attractively furnished. Commonwealth 2026.

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EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. HARRIET S. HAGEN has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., Hoboken 2448.

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CONNECTICUT

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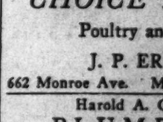

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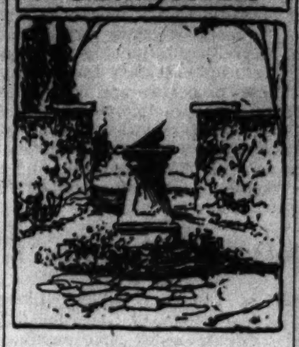


'Greater Love'

Geneva

A TRUCK driver was starting on his rounds with a heavy load of coal. On the seat beside him was the head of the firm while two fellow workers were at the back.

As the truck left the yard, down a rather steep incline, something was noticed to have gone wrong, and seeing the danger, the principal jumped off, shouting to the others to do the same.

The driver, however, remained at his wheel, trying to use the brakes.

"Jump off," shouted his master again, but to no avail, for the heavy truck was now headed toward a thoroughfare densely lined with spectators, awaiting the passing of a famous bicycle race.

At the bottom of the incline the driver succeeded in halting the mad rush of the truck by overturning it—but in so doing heroically made the supreme sacrifice.

This action of love performed by the faithful driver has deeply moved the population, and a public relief fund has been started to aid the widow and her little ones.

Courtesy

Los Angeles

COURTESY is often defined as consideration for others, and a fine example of it was set by a colored woman here the other day. Traveling on a street car, she evidently was returning home from day-cleaning or laundry work, judged by the apron rolled up in her lap.

Her fellow passengers noticed her work-worn hands especially, for they showed a key to her character. She was reading a book, whose cover proclaimed it as one borrowed from a library. And as she turned each page, she carefully placed a small clean card at the bottom corner, so that no thumb marks or fingerprints should soil the book while she held it.

What consideration for others this small act displayed! Yet it was not small in its significance, for it showed unusual thought of others who might also like to read this library book.

Brevities

Washington Star: "A heap depends on de point of view," said Uncle Eben. "When a man keeps insistin' on a mule's travelin', de mule says to hisse'f dat human bein's is pow'ful obstinate."

Judge: Europe is comparatively so small, and there are so many countries in it, if a sky writer wanted to write a sentence he'd have to start it in one language and finish it in another.

Miami News: A New York farmer has found out that old auto license tags make a good fireproof roof for a barn. There is safety in numbers.

Judge: The passport fee has been reduced, meaning to us stay-at-homes that we don't save as much by not going abroad as we formerly did.

Los Angeles Times: Future collectors will wonder whether modernistic furniture was the result or cause of people's staying away from home.

New York Evening Journal: The State of Virginia presented the pole-conquering Admiral with a sword, but it seems to us that an ice-pick would have been more useful.

London Opinion: Straw berets are now worn in Paris. In London they are eaten with cream.

Judge: It's not the urge to serve which makes movie ushers run up and down the aisles so rapidly. They do it to keep warm.

A Word a Day

Inexorable

Whatever may be described as "inexorable" is unyielding, not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty. It is a word utterly devoid of mercy.

We get our word from the Latin *inexorabilis*, "that cannot be moved by entreaty," compounded of *in*, "not," and *exorare*, "to gain by entreaty" (from *ex*, "from," and *orare*, "to pray").

Among the synonyms we note: "inflexible," denoting that which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; "implacable," applying to that which cannot be appeased or pacified; "relentless," indicating that the subject is insensible to compassion or sympathy. "Inexorable," however, is the harshest word, connoting that it is deaf to entreaty or even prayer.

In-ex'-o-ra-ble is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *end*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*, *ble* as *b'l*.

"The judge on that day seemed inexorable."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

ALL of us are always going to do better tomorrow, and we would, too, if we only started today.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Outwitted

"One of my ancestors won a battle during the Crusades by his skill in handling artillery," said the baron.

"But, my dear baron!" said his friend, "at the time of the Crusades gunpowder had not been discovered."

"I know that as well as you do, and so did my ancestor."

"How did he win the battle, then?"

"He brought the artillery to bear on the Saracens, and they, seeing the guns, supposed that powder had at last been invented, and fled in dismay!"—*Dublin Opinion.*

Passing Show

The "Lion": "Past, Professor! What do I do now?"

A Different Doxy

At a certain theological college a professor had asked one of the best-known students to explain the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. The student, who had some of the physical as well as mental characteristics of Abraham Lincoln, slowly raised himself, and drawled:

"Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is the other fellow's doxy."

In Other Words

Newspaper Editor: "Your story should be at least 200 words shorter."

Writer: "Why, it was only 200 words."

Newspaper Editor: "That's just it."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

At Least in One Respect

Mail Clerk: "This letter is too heavy. You'll have to put another stamp on it."

Hiram Hicks: "That ain't goin' to make it any lighter, be it?"—*Detroit News.*

One Minute Biographies

Who: XENOPHON.

Where: Greece.

When: Fifth to fourth centuries B. C.

Why famous: An Athenian general and writer. A native son of Athens the golden, a pupil of Socrates the philosopher, Xenophon belonged to that era in which events of deep political and intellectual moment were going forward, when distinguished men innumerable strode the narrow streets, ascended slowly the steps leading to the Acropolis, applauded the games, filled the semi-circular benches of the theaters and thronged the noisy booths of the marketplace.

The Peloponnesian War had lately ended. For a time the overweaning ambitions of Athens were curbed and Sparta held the position of supreme leadership of the Greek cities. Such tyranny as had been resented in her rival city of Athens, Sparta was now herself manifesting in far greater excess. But the government of the Thirty Tyrants was short-lived in Sparta; gradually the old democratic constitution was restored, so that the people regained their liberties. And the stage was set for the dramatic episode of the Expedition of the Ten Thousand Greeks.

Like the rank and file of his fellows, Xenophon was a soldier first and foremost; he had fought in the Peloponnesian War, perhaps by the side of his teacher, Socrates. Now he, in his rôle of general, joined the famous expedition which was destined to advance into the very heart of the mighty Persian Empire. Cyrus, brother of the Persian King and a satrap of Asia Minor, rose up suddenly to accuse his royal brother of having unjustly excluded him from the throne. Whereupon, Cyrus gathered a great armed force of barbarians and Greek mercenaries, and set out to regain his rights. The Persians permitted the invaders to cross the Mesopotamian plain and to proceed toward Babylonia. But a day came when Artaxerxes, the Persian King, struck and, though the gallantry of the Greeks won them the battle which ensued, they lost the man in whose behalf the whole expedition had been undertaken, Cyrus. Thus the position of the Greeks in Persia had become anything but enviable; to retreat and at once was their only hope, and yet they had no leaders. Hurriedly they appointed new ones, chief among whom was Xenophon. Hence it was under the direction of the future writer that one of the most remarkable retreats in all history was effected: across the wide plains of the Tigris River and the frozen passes of the Armenian Mountains, until at last the sea was regained and ships which might transport the soldiers over the Euxine.

While the Anabasis is a book well known to students of Greek, not everyone perhaps remembers that in its pages Xenophon is recounting the sensational events of that famous retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. His Memorabilia Socratis treats not only of the Socratic faith which Xenophon adopted, but presents to modern readers one of the most convincing pictures of Socrates himself. The writing of Xenophon is much praised for its simplicity and force. In his own age, the Greeks greatly valued the works of Xenophon, to whom they sometimes referred as "the Attic bee" or the "Attic muse."

Odds and Ends

Organized Labor

The American Federation of Labor is composed of 107 national and international unions, representing about 30,000 local unions, divided into four departments: building trades, metal trades, railway employees and union label trades.

Summer Skating

Skaters are able to enjoy their favorite sport all the year round in a cave in the Carpathian Mountains in Hungary, the walls and floor of the cavern being covered with frost crystals even in the summer time.

No Absentee Landlordism

About 95 per cent of Denmark's farms are owned by the farmers themselves, due in part to the financial assistance given them by the Government.

The Long Green

It is estimated that if the annual earnings of the people of the United States were in one-dollar bills and pasted in a strip, they would reach 8,500,000 miles.

Gulf Is Salty

Due to the high temperature and excessive evaporation, the Gulf of Mexico has a high salt content, each 1000 grains of sea water containing 38.5 grains of dissolved solids.

Germany's Museums

Germany has more than 1500 museums, 45 per cent of which are ethnographical in character while less than 10 per cent are devoted to art.

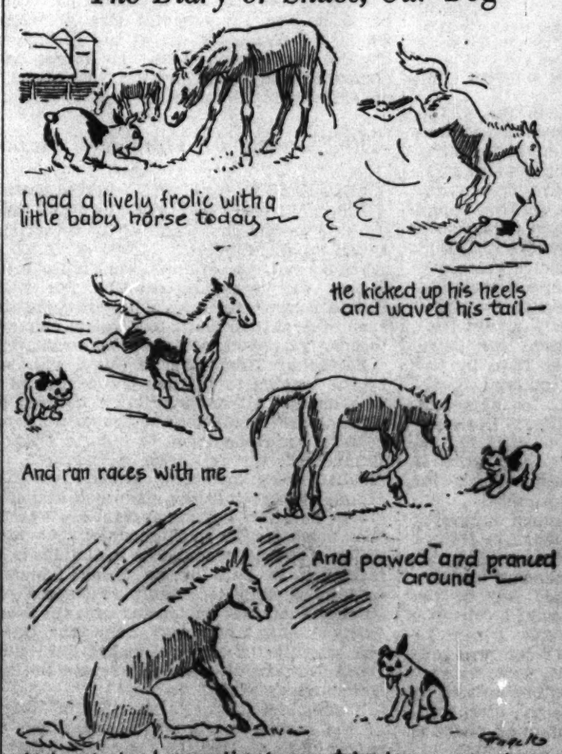
Trade Balance

Last year the United States sold to Canada goods valued at $940,000,000, and bought supplies worth $804,000,000.

Grand Banks

The fishing locality known as the Grand Banks is a submarine plateau extending into the north Atlantic Ocean eastward from Newfoundland.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I had a lively frolic with a little baby horse today—
He kicked up his heels and waved his tail—
And ran races with me—
And pawed and pranced around—
And did about everything except bark, so we had a dandy time together—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Socialism in Whose Time?

THE British Trade Union Congress, which has just held its sixty-second annual session, has sometimes been called a Parliament of Labor. Its decisions, arrived at by delegates from the powerful trades unions in Great Britain, express the general policy of the organized working classes. That policy may by no means be purely industrial. Its militant character in 1925 led to a general strike in 1926. Its moderate character since that disaster has led to more concentrated efforts to gain its ends through the political machinery of Parliament.

Though it must not be confused with the purely political organization known as the Labor Party, and though unlike that body it claims no constitutional rights to issue marching orders to Labor members of Parliament, none the less it is a "power behind the throne" when a Labor Government is in office. The explanation is that the unions control funds. They are the financiers of the Labor Party; and those who pay the piper call the tune. For that reason, what the Trade Union Congress decides today, the Labor Party and the Labor Government are likely to decide tomorrow.

A new and leading development in the orientation of organized labor in the United Kingdom is registered in the significant address by John Beard, president of the congress. Labor as represented by the 3,700,000 workers who are members of the Trade Union Congress had been defined in a somewhat narrow way in a pronouncement known as "Labor and the Nation." This pronouncement demands "Socialism in our time." It also suggests that free trade is the unalterable policy of British workers. Mr. Beard has had the courage to propound a sounder doctrine, or at least to recognize more vital facts. While declaring the continued loyalty of trade unionism to the existing Labor Government, he takes the line that "Socialism in our time" is impossible.

Regarding the end to be kept in view, Mr. Beard is equally outspoken. "The problem of the Labor Party in Parliament," he says downrightly, "is to rebuild the road without stopping the traffic." Applying this guide to the question of tariffs, he shatters the hitherto prevailing conception that the British manual worker will never countenance protection. "To make a fetish of free trade and maintain that at no time and in no circumstances whatever must the principle of 100 per cent free trade be questioned," he says, "is in our view as foolish and impossible as it would be to declare that tariffs are a cure for all our industrial ills."

These statements are a wholesome reminder that British Labor has learned a great deal in the year which has gone by since its representatives were intrusted by the electorate with the government of the United Kingdom.

Trial by City Desk

ANNOUNCEMENT that the New York State Crime Commission is planning to confer with newspaper owners and publishers with a view to creating a clearer understanding of its work, together with efforts in the same direction discussed by the American Bar Association at its Chicago meeting, raises once more the question of the relationship of crime and the press. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, in his latest book on "Criminal Justice Today," lists some of the modern barriers to reform of legal processes, and goes on to say:

> Another obstacle, it may as well be said frankly, will be found in the attitude of the press in the United States toward criminal investigation, prosecution and trial. . . . A radical change in newspaper methods is needed if our criminal justice is to be more effective.

What is this alteration in the demeanor of the press which Dean Pound and other commentators declare is needed? First and foremost, it might be proposed that less crime news be published, or that the exploitation of crime be eliminated from the newspapers! Short of that happy achievement, reports of crime, and particularly of criminal trials, should be presented with that degree of impartiality and intelligence which distinguishes most present-day American reporting in other fields. There is a common complaint now leveled against the newspapers, almost irrespective of class, that such cases are being weighed by the reporters rather than by the courts of law—that there is, in fact, trial by city desk, rather than trial by jury. In his recent book, "Our Criminal Courts," Prof. Raymond Moley shows how justice may be defeated by such license of the press, particularly when it wins coöperation of public officials eager for political advancement through notoriety.

The baser journals have long since discovered that to get full value of sensationalism from a crime story they must appeal to elemental human emotions by taking sides and painting one side as likable and heroic, the other side as the opposite. Such bias again and again creeps into the accounts of even respectable papers. A startling series of illustrations of this was prepared some time ago by Henry W. Taft, showing unmistakably how, when the attitude created by newspaper accounts is hostile to the defendant, the practical value of the presumption of innocence is destroyed.

What the jurists now ask is simply that, if crime news cannot be suppressed altogether, it should at least be printed without the concomitants of "sob sisters" and the "confession" type of writing. The New York Crime Commission noted, as a recent "hopeful sign," that there were indications of "a more objective way of writing" this type of news. Unquestionably this is one of the primary reforms necessary for an improvement of criminal procedure and of meeting the crime problem. The practice of the American press, as Dean Pound remarks, adds greatly to the problem of getting a fair trial; it also explains much of the delay in obtaining juries, and of the difficulty of keeping a jury unprejudiced after it has been impaneled.

Should One "Buy a Bale"?

READING of the "buy-a-bale" movement launched by Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, one is likely to recall that popular song of 1914:

> "Buy a bale of cotton, I've bought mine;
> "Buy a bale of cotton, it's good at any time."

The purpose of Governor Moody's proposal, made to the governors of southern states, is commendable; the plan should succeed, but not necessarily at 15 cents a pound for the cotton thus bought.

Cotton for future delivery is selling between 11 and 12 cents a pound. If the directors of this campaign should urge the public to buy at 15 cents a pound they would be appealing for charity. The contribution asked of each purchaser would be more than 3 cents a pound, or more than $15 a bale. Although the cotton farmer's product is selling low, there seems to be no reason why he should be aided in preference to wheat and corn growers.

Governor Moody's purpose to stabilize cotton prices probably could be achieved in another way. A proposal that the public buy cotton at the market price would be more likely to succeed. At present quotations of "futures," cotton is an investment; at 15 cents a pound, it is highly speculative. Many persons who could not afford to give the farmers $15 a bale more than it is worth would be glad to invest a small amount with the possibility of profit. A "buy-a-bale" campaign at the market price, if popularized sufficiently, would take off the market for a time enough cotton to stabilize—and raise slightly—the quotations for immediate deliveries. That, in the end, would aid the farmers more than an appeal for charity.

It should be recognized, however, that any such movement is only a temporary expedient and a halfway measure. It does not reduce the visible supply of cotton. Only final consumption of manufactured cotton goods can take any quantity of cotton permanently off the market. The "buy-a-bale" movement may bring in more hands to hold the present stores of cotton, but the cotton so bought by non-users is still in existence and still affects the price, though to a lesser degree, by the possibility of its being dumped back into the market at any time. In the long run the most effective "buy-a-bale" movement is that which finds new uses and new consumers for cotton.

The Russian Theater in the West

THE Russian players have arrived in Paris under the direction of Meierhold. It is now twenty years since the Russian Ballet gave its first performance in the French capital, and by its success affected the development of European dancing in ways even yet clearly visible.

What has chiefly impressed the foreign observers of the present-day Russian players is the complete subordination of the individual actor to the central idea of the drama. The object of their productions is not the exploitation of the histrionic ability of a star player, but the conveying to the audience of the maximum of their author's conception. Presenting an idea, not affording an opportunity for an individual triumph, is the keynote of their work.

To the British stage, except in the happy interlude of Sir Frank Benson's active authority, this comes as something new. The English theater has always been the home of the star player. His influence on the drama has been great. Even Shakespeare has not been able to subdue hi , so that today, for instance, the balance of "The Merchant of Venice" is invariably upset because the character of Shylock receives an undue weight and prominence, with the result that the last act, in which he does not appear, always seems an anticlimax in spite of its exquisite poetry.

It is no doubt considerations of this nature that have made John Drinkwater and other distinguished critics ask for dramatic performances based on the fundamental idea of teamwork which in this respect lies at the bottom of the Russian productions. Now that Europe has the chance of comparing the two types of performance, it will be interesting to watch the result.

The "Enemy of Thimbles" Honored

PROGRESS moves down uncharted paths. One hundred years ago, mobs in Paris smashed into bits the first model of the invention that the little manufacturing town of St. Etienne, 130 miles southeast of Paris, home of the inventor, is this year joyously celebrating. For what the Parisian garment makers of 1830 thought threatened to steal their work, today gives employment to thousands upon thousands the world over.

Barthelmy Thimonnier, a tailor, was inspired by the longing to "lighten the burden of those who sewed." Although he knew nothing of the elements of mechanics, he set to work and in years of effort managed to build a crude forerunner of the electrically operated, easily handled sewing machine of today. A vast number of industries such as the manufacturing of shoes, gloves, hats and wearing apparel of all kinds owe their huge growth to Thimonnier's invention; a legion of articles from books to airships has been fashioned in part by its flying fingers. The modern machine is capable of a speed of 3200 stitches a minute—contrasted with the twenty or thirty stitches a handworker can take. One modern manufacturer alone makes 3000 different types. How far it must all surpass the humble Thimonnier's wildest dreams!

Thimonnier's right to the title of "originator of the sewing machine" is established by his patent date of 1830, fifteen years before Elias Howe, often credited with the invention, completed his device. Thimonnier subsequently improved his machine, and other men after him worked toward its perfecting, until now it is common household equipment.

Thus progress, though unforeseen and unimagined, moves steadily on, and the town which in the last century feared and reviled Thimonnier as the "enemy of thimbles" today honors and extols him as inventor of the indispensable sewing machine.

Increased Leisure and Books

RECENT experiments with cheaper books, conducted under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, with novels at $1 instead of $2, with paper covers, and with expedients for increasing the sale of books through the medium of book clubs, have led to a specific study of the place which books have in a democracy. Some of the figures given in this study by R. L. Duffus are interesting. Certain of the conclusions of the writer, however, do not seem thoroughly well founded.

Mr. Duffus complains that the American public buys but about 200,000,000 books a year, or rather less than two books per capita. The figures are perhaps misleading because it is not to be expected that either young children or illiterates, or the great mass of people who reside where books are not readily obtained, are likely to buy them. Probably for the adult population living in reasonably well settled regions this average of two books a year should be increased to five or six. That is, of course, not a great number. It brings to the publishing business, according to Mr. Duffus, something like $150,000,000 a year, seemingly a low valuation for so many volumes. But the American people will spend as much as this every month on motion pictures, while on automobile pleasure touring some twenty times as much is disbursed annually. Recent figures show that the ice cream business produces $1,000,000 a day to those who conduct it, while the cigarette trade has made its millionaires by the score as compared with the relatively few prosperous publishers. Eugene Field, in a moment of satire, intending to contrast the lot of the publisher with that of the author, once gave as a division of a procession at the Chicago World's Fair, "Publishers in carriages followed by authors on foot." But after all neither publishers nor authors rank high in American plutocracy today.

It is fair to say that the whole tendency of the organization of society for leisure in these days is against the extension of the habit of reading books. Automobiles, movies, golf, and the radio furnish amusement for every conceivable class in the nation, and do not cost materially more than would a generous devotion to literature. Books at $2.50 to $7.50 a volume, if bought often, would very quickly equal in weekly expense the gasoline for a motorcar or the dues at a golf club. But more than that the tendency is away from continuing serious and intellectual effort during leisure hours. Even the daily newspapers are striving to substitute short and snappy articles for serious and comprehensive contributions to human knowledge. People seldom read beyond the headlines and the first paragraph. As to the magazines, the mortality among the more serious ones in the last decade was distressing. Short-story papers and monthlies given over in the main to fiction thrive most.

This situation exists and is being emphasized in a period when the masses of men have more leisure than ever in industrial history. That it should exist seems to offer less reason for criticizing the methods of book publishers or the intellectual sloth of readers than it does for adding to the belief that there should be established some form of education in the proper use of leisure. Really serious students of economic conditions look upon the shortened working week, even the four-day week, as a possibility within the lives of present-day youth. Should that condition arrive, it would be calamitous if the masses have not learned to develop mentally through useful reading.

A Plea for Pago-Pago

IT LOOKS very much as if dreamy little Pago-Pago is going to be dragged into the limelight. That, in a way, will be a pity. "Pango," as the place is affectionately called by the few who know it, will probably never be quite so dreamy again.

For nearly half a century the island of Tutuila, in the Samoa group, of which Pago-Pago is the port, has succeeded in keeping pretty discreetly off the front page—or any other page, for that matter. The dignity of being the only American naval base south of the equator has not swelled Pago-Pago's head. Neither has the distinction of being considered by a fair number of world travelers as the most beautiful spot on earth had this dire effect.

But now a commission of American congressmen is going out to Samoa to give Tutuila and its neighbors a civil government, in place of the simple naval administration they have known hitherto. O Senators, O Representatives, whatever changes you may find it wise to make, please don't let anybody spoil Pago-Pago!

Editorial Notes

Western range sheep raisers who have decided to improve their product by an unusually careful selection of stock evidently intend to make their business "all wool and a yard wide."

"Courtesy stickers" in Asheville, N. C., allow out-of-state motorists to stop all day in "limited parking" spaces. Visitors there from large cities find it no place like home.

Students' interest in the aviation chairs established this year at the University of Southern California will depend partly upon whether the chairs are cockpits.

In spite of its reduced size, a dollar bill goes farther today than for several years. And, by the way, how long is it since you have seen a large-sized one?

Europe is reported to be growing increasingly fond of the American ice cream soda. Has it been decided yet whether one drinks or eats it?

Did the "?" do it?—"OUI."
Who was one of the first to greet it?—"WE."

How the White House Mail Is Handled

PROBABLY never was there a business office where the machinery, human and mechanical, was more completely hidden, or where a more noiseless office routine prevailed, than in the executive office of President Hoover.

The prestige of the executive business office as a model rests on the circumstance that possibly nowhere else in the world is so much mail handled and so many callers received by so small an office force, or so heavy a volume of business done in such limited quarters.

Handling the White House mail is one of the heaviest responsibilities of the business done there. It is doubtful if there is any other place where the incoming mail varies so tremendously from day to day. In addition, there is a rule that every letter addressed to the President shall be acknowledged from the White House, even though it is referred to some government department.

Moreover, there is a rule also to the effect that every letter received must be answered within twenty-four hours, unless exceptional circumstances make this impossible. This policy of promptness taxes the resources of the White House business establishment when, as sometimes happens, the daily receipts jump to 2000 letters or more.

It is only fair to say, however, that such circumstances are exceptional, although many newspaper readers have been led to believe that the President receives at least 1000 letters every day of his occupancy of the office. As a matter of fact, there are weeks at a stretch when, under normal conditions, the daily mail will seldom exceed 500 letters.

But the normal volume may be quickly changed to the abnormal, especially when Congress is in session. The appearance of some new national issue, such as farm relief or the tariff, an international crisis, an important declaration of policy by the President, or any one of a number of turns of affairs is likely to bring down upon the White House an avalanche of letters of inquiry, advice, commendation, and criticism.

* * *

Needless to say, the President sees but a fraction of these letters, and he replies personally to only a limited number, not more than 10 per cent of the total, even in the case of the present Executive, who dictates answers to more letters than have most of his predecessors. The winnowing process to which the letters are subjected starts with the mail clerk, who opens all incoming letters except the very few missives which, in accordance with a prearranged plan, bear upon the envelopes autograph initials or other insignia which serve as secret "passwords," indicating that these particular letters are to reach the hands of the President unopened.

For the response to a considerable portion of the letters received the mail clerk is able to arrange without troubling the President or his secretaries. Among the correspondence taken out by this first sifting process there may be cited all those inquiries on any subject which may be prominently in the public thought and to which the White House makes a more or less stereotyped response. This will suggest to the practical business man "form-letter" work, and yet, as a matter of fact, the White House makes very little use of what is commonly known as the form letter.

Not only is the filled-in form letter unknown in White House practice, but even in the case of letters of reply which duplicate one another in general purport every effort is made to vary the phraseology and give each letter as much individuality as possible. Incidentally it may be mentioned that letter signature by proxy or the rubber stamp method is unknown at the White House. Every person who receives a letter bearing the signature of the President can rest assured that the Chief Magistrate personally penned the name.

* * *

Letters which cannot be handled by the White House mail clerk on his own responsibility are passed on to a secretary to the President or to an assistant secretary. The apportionment of the mail among these aides is governed not by their relative rank, but rather by a system whereby it is sought to have each subject of general correspondence handled by the secretary who has specialized on that particular matter. It is only an occasional letter that a secretary to the President cannot dispose of without consulting the chief.

Those communications which do seem to merit the personal attention of the Chief Executive the secretary has ready for him the first thing each morning. The President may dispose of a letter that requires his personal attention by dictating a reply, or, as is more often the case, he may return all the papers in the case to his secretary with a penciled notation that will guide the secretary in framing a reply in accordance with the President's wishes.

Many stenographers are kept busy typing the letters dictated by the President, his secretaries and mail clerk, and this corps must, when the volume of mail is unusually heavy, be supplemented by stenographers detailed temporarily from one of the departments. Letterpress copies, instead of carbons, are kept. It is but natural that each President upon retiring from office should take with him from the White House most of the letterpress books that have accumulated during his Administration. In many cases carbon copies are also made, for not infrequently the President desires to send copies of a letter to several quarters.

The White House stationery is dignified and distinctive, being made of plain white linen bond of the finest quality, and for almost all purposes there is used a double sheet of note size, which in three folds fits snugly into an envelope a size or two smaller than those most favored in ordinary business practice. The paper stock used is so tough and strong, though of fine surface, that it will "stand up" under almost any amount of rough usage in the mails. The average person may little appreciate the texture of the White House stationery until he casually attempts to tear across a sheet or envelope preparatory to tossing it into the waste basket. Then he may find it all but necessary to resort to scissors.

* * *

The only inscription on either letter paper or envelope is "The White House," printed in small blue capitals or block letters. All White House typewriters are fitted with blue ribbons to match this ink. Penned signatures are almost invariably in black. Of course, no postage is paid on outgoing mail and the words "The White House," which serves as a frank, result, as do ordinary stamped envelopes, in the saving of some time in the mailing room.

No mail is delivered by regular carrier at the White House. The President has his own special postman, a member of the messenger force at the executive office, who is provided with an automobile, and who makes several trips daily to the Washington Post Office dispatching the outgoing mail and returning with the incoming.

The office force is called upon to handle one class of correspondence which has no counterpart in the operations of ordinary business institutions. This is the social correspondence, and it is of quite heavy volume during the winter months when formal dinners, receptions, and other entertainments are held at the White House in rapid succession. All this work is under the personal direction of a social clerk, who is a specialist in his line, and who is fortified for his task by a complete card index of "Who's Who" in officialdom.

For this branch of the work, too, there are on duty at the White House offices several expert penmen who fill in, during the course of a winter, the individual names of close to 10,000 invited guests on cards of invitation to the big receptions, and almost invariably the names are penned in script.

* * *

Closely akin to the correspondence by mail at the White House are the telegraphic interchanges. The President has his own private telegraph station at his business office. One or the other of the operators is on duty from early morning until midnight, and a pretty heavy volume of business is often handled, as many as 500 personal telegrams being received in a single day, in addition to the bulletins of news happenings in all parts of the world.

When the President is to be absent from Washington for any length of time, one of his staff of telegraphers accompanies him, and there is established on his private car or at his summer home a branch telegraph office which can at all times work with the White House via direct wire.

Communications by wire to and from the White House involve more or less code and cipher work, and this class of work is likely to be tremendously expanded at short notice in an emergency. Consequently, it is essential that White House operators be not merely skilled telegraphers, but also expert in coding, enciphering, and deciphering. This presupposes familiarity with no less than five confidential government codes, including the President's private code.

Copies of all telegrams and cablegrams are preserved in telegraph books, just as copies of letters are preserved in the letterpress book.

Located in the telegraph room at the White House offices are a private telephone exchange and a soundproof booth, said to be the best appointed booth ever constructed, for the use of the President when he engages in long-distance conversations. The private branch exchange covers more than a score of stations in the White House offices, mansion, and grounds, and establishes connections with all government offices through the medium of the regular commercial lines in Washington.

In addition, moreover, to the private telephone system within the limits of the White House grounds there are some miles of exterior lines, special exclusive wires which enable the President to talk in the utmost confidence with the Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives at the United States Capitol, as well as with members of the Cabinet in their respective offices.

E. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Automotive Birds of Prey"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please permit me to express appreciation for the editorial appearing in the Monitor of Aug. 8, 1930, entitled, "Automotive Birds of Prey." Many times I have thought of what this editorial expresses, having seen birds evidently struck down by some automobile.

I was prompted to write this letter because, while witnessing a golf game at one of our popular parks in this city, I could not but feel a sense of pity when a bird was fatally hit by a shot from one of the players. And, as there are so many beautiful birds present in this park, I would not be surprised if this was not an isolated case.

Chicago, Ill. OTTO MEINE.

The Purpose of Human Government

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have kept no record, but I fancy that on an average of at least every thirty days I receive—and I suppose other lawyers do also—some long-winded arguments from anti-prohibition lawyers that the Constitution of the United States is either vitally defective in some parts, or should never have been drawn in its present shape.

If the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are not a social compact, what in the name of reason is their justification? Government is organized to help human beings to live together not only in peace, but also for mutual good. The wets would have people go back to a so-called state of nature where everyone is supposed to do as he likes. The wets are anti-social, and hide behind the argument that laws cannot make people good, and that morality cannot be legislated into people.

That argument begs the question. No one claims that laws can make a person better in his conscience, or in the sight of God; but laws can curb the greed and brutality of those who are inclined to be anti-social. The law which provides that a guard should be placed on a mangle in a laundry so that the young girl operator may not get her hand caught in it may not make the laundry owner a better man morally, but it does curb the greed of that owner who does not care whether a young girl is maimed or not, and refuses of his own will to protect his employee.

Preventing a man from making whisky or owning a slave may not make him better in his own conscience, but the law does prevent him using brute force to appropriate without compensation the fruits of the labor of another human being, and from manufacturing an article which is destructive of human life, morality and peace.

Louisville, Ky. J. FRANKLIN FAIRLEIGH.

Women and the Home

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note some news dispatches quoting Mrs. Thomas A. Edison as saying that the women should go back to the homes. I want to say that I believe that if a real movement of that kind were started, if those who have left homes would go back to them, if those who have broken up homes would reëstablish them, and if those young women who are just getting ready to start out would aim at establishing a home, unemployment, social unrest and general domestic as well as business conditions would be very favorably affected.

Of course, there are exceptions to all rules, and with a few it might be best for them to go into business, but I feel that it is not so with the majority. R. J. BRISCOE.

Balboa, Calif.

Is a Country "She" or "It"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial in the Monitor on the recovery of France, that country was referred to as "it," the phrases "its commerce," "its prosperity," etc., being used. I cannot but feel it is a pity that the beautiful custom of personifying countries should not be more commonly observed. In England it is customary to speak of political France as "she" and "her," only the geographical country being "it."

Laguna Beach, Calif. WINIFRED ST. CLAIR.